Coal Dealer,

car Market and Randolph-sts. to and Dock, No. 1 North Market-st. to and Dock, No. 267 Archer-av. to and Yard, So. 711 West Lake-st. and Office, So. 146 LaSallo-st.

onic Syrup, Sea-Weed Tenic Mandrake Pills,

GENERAL SALE

VITURE.

ousehold Goods, al Merchandise, urniture, Etc., Etc. APHER'S STOCK, Pietro

arnished Hotel

RUSSELS CARPETS.

est Rooms, Ladies' Parlon, ad Dining Rooms,

he best manner; Hai TEL MIRRORS

IND LAUNDRY.

ble French Chine Par-Gold, used but a few POMEROY & CO., ORE & CO.

R AUCTION SALE

98& Rubbers

an. 24, at 10 a. m., assorted Seasonable

CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av. UTTERS & CO.

ROUS LIBRARI

CTION,

S Regular Trade Sale.

REHOUSE & CO., d 276 East Madison-st.

orednesday, Jan. 34, at 10 at

ODS FOR SALE

ELEBRATED throughous be Union expressed to all gris. 1 b and apward at 40,60c per 8. Address GUNTHER, Confee oner. Chicago.

ITS, MBER SETS, Office Furniture, RTGAGE SALE

DARD

ITS ROOMS,

MEROY & CO., Auct'm

by the car-load at market rates. Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago Railroad Company.

to the second se

Store 116 South Clark-st.

Store 120 South Clark-st. APPLY AT

Room 43 Exchange Building. TO RENT.

ERSHEY MÜSIC HALL

83, 85 and 87 EAST MADISON-ST. and 42 SOUTH ANN-ST. PROPOSALS.

Office of the County Treasurer. seemed Cook County Commissioners, scaled proposist will be received at the office of the County Treasuner for the sale of fifty Cook County Bonds, styled
The Bussel, of the denomination of \$1,000 cs ob,
and 100 clock a. m., Tuesday, the 30th Instant.

"It is not been any the Treasurer's annual report there
is the same of the 'Sinking Fund New Indebtedand the same SS, 802.7. . . . Therefore be is"Heading M. S. . . . Therefore be is"Heading M. S. Therefore be iswer by, and they are better authorized to advertise
they represent to sell to the of the of Cooks to Curriely
and begins to sell to the of the of Cooks to Curriely
and begins to sell to the of the office of the offic ou."
L. C. HUCK, Treasurer.
CHAS. G. AYARS,
C. C. F. HOLDEN,
JOHN TABER,
K. G. SCHMIDT.
WM. FITZGERALD,
Fluance Committee.

103 STATE-ST.

Where they can be had any size, with autograph and Portraits of MRS. BLISS. GENTILE will shortly publish excellent Photoe of MOODY and SANKEY,

1st Mortgage Loans
Rade in sums to suit, on Chicago Improved Property, at 7 and 8 per cent. F. A. HENSHAW,
94 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

7 PER CENT. Very choice loans at SEVEN; \$10,000 at 7%; \$5,000 at 5, \$6,000 at 2, \$0,000 at 2, \$0,000 at 2, \$0,000 at 2, \$107-100 Dearborn-st.

7 PER CENT

OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

·FURS. FURS 20 Seal and Mink Sacques wil be sold at cost to close out the lot. These goods are of our own well-known make, and warranted.

J. S. BARNES & CO., 70 Madison-st.

BLUE GLASS.

BANANAS,

STILL TALKING.

The Arbitration Bill the Subject of Debate in the Senate.

A Continuous Session Resolved upon by the Friends of the Bill.

Everybody Can Talk, but They Must Vote Before Adjourning.

Conkling's Speech Considered the Greatest Effort of His Life.

The House Will Take Up the Bill Immediately upon Its Receipt.

Over Forty Members Desire to Make Speeches.

But the Previous Question Will Probably Prevent So Much Talk.

The Plan Indorsed by Other Legislatures and Commercial

Wood Succeeds in Securing the Adoption

CONKLING'S STRECH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuse.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24.—Senator Conkling at 6 o'clock closed a seven hours' speech, which required parts of two days for delivery. This undoubtedly will be considered the greatest work of Roseoe Conkling's political life. He has within a few days suffered a relapse of the malarial disease which prostrated him last summer, and it was with great difficulty that be could muster physical strength to speak. The crowds in the Senate Chamber and galleries were as much a token of the momentous impor-

and to appeal to what he called "the patriotic virtue and the overwhelming common sense of the country." He exhibited all his old fire and

o-morrow, and that the Senate will continue the debate through the night to-night. Friends

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1877.

conclusion to-day of his speech, commenced yesterday, was a grand oratorical effort, which will do much to give strength to the bull among readers of it throughout the country, but it has hindered, and it may endanger, the prompt adoption of the measure in the Senate. Conkling, besides being an orator and a logician, enjoys nettling his opponents with PROVOKING INONY.

Gov. Morton was to-day the especial subject of his keen criticisms as he scathingly reviewed the record of the Senator from Indiana on the subject of counting the Electoral, votes. He subject of counting the Electoral, votes. He also replied to some of the remarks of Senators Sherman and Sargent in a manner not calculated to be very pleasing to those gentlemen. The opposition seems likely to unite upon the following amendment proposed by Mr. Dawes:

Provided, That no petition, exception, or other paper shall be considered by said Commission, which has for its object to dispute or draw into question the number of votes given for Electors in any of the States, or the fact whether say Elector was chosen by a majority of the votes of said State.

State.

SENATOR MORRILL

followed Senator Stevenson, and when he had concluded at half-past 12, Senator Morton moved to adjourn. He said that he desired to speak, but felt unable to go on to-night. Senator Edmunds said that he must insist upon a vote upon the bill. Senator Sherman hoped that there might be an adjournment. The yeas and mays were called, and the motion was lost by a vote of 25 nays to 41 yeas. Senator Morton then commenced his remarks at a quarter before 1.

Senator Morton was evidently not in the best

then commenced his remarks at a quarter before 1.

Senator Morton was evidently not in the best of humor, and considered the bill as one by which the Democratic party was to be the gainer and the Republican party was to be the loser. As he proceeded, the crowds in the galleries gradually thinned out, although he spoke with remarkable vigor. Mr. Morton concluded his remarks at 20 clock by a frank admission that he has been inconsistent on this question.

MR. BLAINE then took the floor, and every one waked up to hear his anaken speech in the Senate. He spoke briefly, satisting his belief that Congress has not the power itself, and still less the power to transfer the power embraced in the bill. He had at times felt disposed to vote for the bill, but his constitutional scruples prevented.

Mr. Howe was the next speaker.

SARGENT. THE CALIFORNIA SENATOR OPPOSES THE COM-

Washington, D. C., Jan. 24.—In the Senate this morning consideration of unfinished business, being the bill in regard to counting the Electoral vote, was resumed. Mr. Conkling, who was entitled to the floor, not having arrivative to the state of the st

who was entitled to the floor, not having arrived, a recess was taken for ten minutes.

When the Senate reassembled, Mr. Conkling not having yet arrived, Mr. Sargent took the floor, and spoke in opposition to the hill. He said he had endeavored to bring his mind to an assent of the provisions of the bill, first, because he desired a result might be worked out of the complication satisfactory to the whole country, and, second, because he desired that equal and exact justice shall be done to every candidate at the late Presidential election, and to the parties which put those candidates forward; but he did not believe this bill would accomplish any such result. There were suspicions of unfairness about the bill. IT GAVE IMPROPER POWERS

to the tribunal which it created. If fairness was desired, the bill was very unfortunate, because the result to be accomplished by it depended per result to be accomplished by it depended pon one man to be selected, and as yet unupon one man to be selected, and as yet un-known. The supporters of the bill had ad-dressed their arguments to the two questions: First, was the bill constitutional? Second, was it expedient? He then argued it was never in-tended Congress should count the Electoral vote or discriminate between the returns. If the framers of the Constitution had intended to lodge any such power in Congress, a few words would have made it certain. It was not intend-ed to lodge such damagnous power in Congress, because the two Houses could themselves create an exigency in which the Constitution provided occase the two houses could themselves create an exigency in which the Constitution provided the House should elect a President and the Sen-ate a Vice-President. He argued that the power to count the Electoral vote was

LODGED IN THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

Mr. Sargent quoted at length from the Madi-

Calafornia which provided that in case of double returns from a State neither should be counted unless both Houses concurred.

Mr. Sargent replied he did vote for the Morton bill, but he argued at the same time that the power to count the Electoral rote resided in the President of the Senate, where it belonged.

Mr. Edmunds said when the Senator from California asserted that the bill was a Republican surrender he was in error. He (Edmunds) did not consider this bill a Republican surrender. It was more like a Republican victory.

Mr. Sargent then concluded his remarks, and said he would do all in his power to avert war. He did not believe that civil disturbance would take place, but war was not the greatest calamity, which could befall a nation. It was preferable to dishoner. He washed his hands of this bill. Let those who desired to take the consequences of it do so.

CONKLING.

of the Government until the adoption of the twenty-second joint rule, the two Houses had always

PREARRANGED THE WHOLE PROCESS
of counting the vote.

He then referred to the difficulties attending the Presidential contest in 1800, and said not only men in both Houses of Congress, but the leaders throughout the country, had their attention rivited upon the subject of manazing just such questions as some of these awaiting solution now. Mr. Conkling quoted from the bill then discussed, proscribing the mode of deciding disputed elections in the offices of President and Vice-President, and said in the House of Representatives the State was led and the bill manazed by John Marshall just one year before he occupied that high judgment seat whence over the whole world he became renowned. It was he who argued as to the necessity of some salutary mode of settlement of questions like these today. The Senator from Ohio (Sherman) vester-day erroneously stated that the pending bill provided for secret sessions of the Committee. This bill did not do so, but the bill of 1800 did so provide. But for taking up the time of the Senate he would endeavor to show the Senator from California (Sargent) that our forefathers thought

thought

DIPARTIALITY WAS GAINED
by counterpoising against each other adverse
bias. Nothing in the bill of 1800 ever for one
moment put forth the fide that the two Houses
of Congress could not have power to count the
Electoral vote. That the Vice-President ever
had authority further than to open the certificates was never hinted in debate. Our forefathers did provide that the President of the
Senate should not direct for himself the order
in which he would take up and open the
certificates.

Senate should not direct for himself the order in which he would take up and open the certificates.

He next referred to the legislation of 1824, and said it was asserted there by a unity of voices that the paramount law of the Republic had reposed in the two Houses of Congress the duty of constitutionally, lawfully, and peacefully declaring the result of an election. The two Houses of Congress, and they alone, must determine whether a vote was good, bad, or indifferent. He next referred to

He next referred to
THE TWENTY-SECOND JOINT BULE,
agreed upon in 1865, and said it was adopted
when rebellion stood gory and with uplifted
hands striking at the vitals of the Republic.
Many acts might be proper though
not competent in such event. He never
believed the Constitution was violated, because
the Government asserted it at the right to be.
The twenty-accord joint rule bad gone, and he
rejoiced that it had, but the argument remained—like Banquo's ghost, it would not
down—that if the power to count the vote was
by the Constitution rested in the President of
the Senate, the twenty-second joint rule and
every other rule on the subject had been bold
usurpation.

Section of the control of the contro here retentioned their measurement of the bill, it.

It is presently the Sected before soon to-convey to immediately bring it up in the House,
and call the previous question at the listes on

Priday. McCary, at the request of the other

states of the continue of the section opposition. The Republicans opposed
to; while whiling to be heard, will do mobiling
to prevent an early vote. The Bill at it comes
from the Sense till once smarper claim that,
under a ruling which Randall has given or will
tigne, it can be taken from the table and other
title for the House find, even in the face ofposition.

MLR, of WARTH, opposition.

WILL, or MARTH, opposition

WILL, or ARTH, opposition

MLR, of the Control of t

selves, and the whole universe would go on by automatic and self-adjusting process. [Laughter.]

Continuing his argument, Mr. Conkling denied that the bill was a compromise. It surrendered the rights of none, but asserted and maintained those of all. It submitted to lawful suthority the solution of a pending question. The bill might be denounced by partissans on one side or the other. It might be derided by adventurers and the thoughtless. It might be treated with courageous gayety as the honorable Senator from Pennsylvania (Cameron) treated it. It might not for the present receive the approbation of even the thoughtful or patriotic, but he would vote for it because he believed it advantageous and within the Constitution. It would be beneficial to the people of all the States, including that great State whose interest and honor was so dear to him. The bill might be derided now, but time, at whose great altar all passions and prejudices must bow, would at least vindicate the bill and those who proposed it.

Mr. Morton said he hoped before this debate closed to have an opportunity of answering some things which had been said, to show that much had been said, to show that much had been said without foundation in fact. His purpose now was to notice a dispatch from citizens of Indiana, handed to the Senator from Vermont (Edmunds) this morning, and read by the former Senator. That dispatch indorsed this bill. He could see no reason for producing it, unless it was to show that he (Morton) did not properly represent the sentiment of the people of Indiana, and especially the Republican party of that State. He immediately telegraphed to Indianapolis, and a few minutes ago he received a dispatch, which he read. It states: "The paper indorsing the bill was carried about the streets here all day yesterday and many leading Republicans refused to the streets here all day yesterday and many leading Republicans refused to

cluding "Tippecanoe and Tyler too"! [Laughter.]
Mr. Morton—My friend has had eight hours to make his speech. I hope he will let me have a few minutes now. [Renewed laughter.] Continuing his remarks, Mr. Morton said he had more than 200 letters from Indiana, Ohio, and other States, giving the sentiment of the people, and sustaining his course. He had letters from leading Republicans and at least three Democrats sustaining him. While the Senator from New York was looking after Indiana, and attempting to show that he (Morton) did not represent the people of that State, he might as well look after New York. He (Morton) had

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Morton concluded his argument at 1:50, when Mr. Blaine took the floor and spoke against the bill.

Morton concluded his argument at 1:50, when Mr. Blaine took the floor and spoke against the bill. He did not believe Congress possessed the powers which it was proposed to transfer to the Commission, and therefore opposed if on constitutional grounds. In conclusion he urged upon Congress to prepare at the present session and submit to an expectant people a constitutional amendment which would relieve the country in the future from similar difficulties.

then took the floor and spoke in favor of

BIAL IN PAVOR OF THE COMPI

THE INVESTIGATIONS.

THE INVESTIGATIONS.

ALL FOR NOTHING.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24.—The Democrats in the Scuate, and Mr. Dudley Field, have got so far along that they think it is just as well to give up inquiry into the collection of Republican campaign money and its expenditure up to the close of the Presidential election. They are now quite willing to drop this branch of the subject, and let bygone be bygones up to the morning of the 8th of November, provided the Republicans will agree. As the latter did not start this feature of the investigation, and have never claimed that Congress should busy itself with the ordinary collection and disbursement of campaign funds for the usual election expenses, campaign funds for the usual election expenses the probabilities are that everything in evidence elating to transactions previous to the 8th of No-rember will be stricken from the record, and telegrams produced in regard to these opera-tions will not be public, but be handed back to the telegraph companies unused. The investi-gation into the use of money will then be con-tinued with the sole reference to what is alleged to have been used in connection with the Elect-

The Democrats came near being caught in

to-day. The President sent in copies of all or-ders and telegrams to troops in the South. They filled several good-sized boxes, and their reading would have occupied fully two sessions, and some excited Democrat said it would take a week. Fernando Wood, who called for the information, could not keep his face straight as he rose and suggested that ably the papers had better not be read. After an industrious consultation of the rules about the Clerk's desk, the Chair ruled that it would require the majority to order them read, and so the Democrats were enabled to dispose

Fernando Wood should be happy. He has succeeded in having passed his resolution creating a special committee to investigate the conduct of the President with respect to the use of troops in the South. The resolution was adopted by a strictly party vote—134 yeas to 75 nays. Ben Hill was not present to cool Wood's ardor to impeach the President by reminiscences of the conservative influence of that fifteen-inch shell with its fines in process of combustion. Accordingly Wood had a less difficult time in the House than he did in his own party cause. The resolution provides for the creation of a committee of eleven members to report whether the President has exercised authority unwarranted by the Constitution in stationing troops in the South.

CAMPAIGN TELEGRAMS.

the Constitution in stationing troops in the South.

CAMPAIGN TELEGRAMS.

To the Western Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 24.—The Committee on the Powers, Duties, and Privileges of the House in Counting the Electoral Vote to-day examined a number of Philadeiphia employes of the Western Union Telegraph Company. Henry O'Neil testified that on the 7th, 5th, 9th, and 10th of November he received messages from Secretary Cameron, W. K. Kembler, W. Mackay, Mr. Doyt, and Maj. Morris, to be sent to Florida, but did not recollect the names of the persons to whom they were sent. Remembered that a telegram sent by Mackay spoke of a party in Bedford whom he had seen, and about sending a special messenger to Florida, but remembered nothing about money or troops.

Mr. Lawrence objected to asking questions as to the contents of the telegrams when the subcommittees of the two Houses had the telegrams in their possession. The objection was overruled, but further examination of O'Neil and associates elicited nothing additional, and the Committee adjourned till to-morrow.

That south Carolina Offer.

The Hon. W. B. Nash (colored), of Columbia, S. C., testified before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections this morning. He repeated the testimony heretofore telegraphed to the effect that Childs, a Columbia banker, offered him \$50,000 to cast his Electoral vote for Tiiden, and \$20,000 if he would secure votes enough in the Senate to seat the Democratic members from Laurens, Edgefield, and Abbeyville Counties. Witness has seen Childs since the Electoral College met, and childs asked witness to say nothing about the conversation they had in relation to the money. Witness told Childs that he should say nothing about it, except what was true.

MISSISHPIL.

and Elections to-day, Lee, Republican candidate for Cougress in First Mississippi District at the late election, testified that the Democrats car-ried his State by fraud and intimidation.

LOUISIANA.

THE PRESIDENT IMPARTIAL.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24.—President
Grant gives neither side comfort in Louisiana.
He again declares that he intends to make no final decision until all the evidence is before him, and until the reports of the Southern Committees have been presented to and con-sidered by Cougress. He is weary of the eternal

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 24.—The Republican House passed a resolution expressing full faith and confidence in the President of the Senate, and requesting Senators and Representatives of Louisiana to oppose the passage of the Electoral

Gov. Packard yesterday addressed a note to Gen. Augur saying he was informed that parish officers holding commissions of Nicholls took possession of the offices in Ouachita Parish Jan. 17 in violation of the statu quo. Gen. Augur called Gov. Nicholls 'attention to the complaint of Packard. Nicholls replied he would have the matter investigated, and the ousted officials reinstated.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24.—The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States inclosing the report of the Secretary of State in answer to a resolution of Mr. Anthony, adopted on the 16th inst., transmitting copies of the correspondence had with the diplomatic officers of the United States in Turkey, in regard to the revolt in the Turkish

The credentials of Senators-elect Windom, of Minnesota, and Balley and Harris, of Tennes-

Minnesota, and Balley and Harris, of Tennessee, were placed on file.

Mr. Wright, from the Committee on Claims, reported favorably on the Senate bill to extend for two years the act to establish a Southern Claims Commission. Placed on the calendar. Mr. Wright gave notice that he would ask that the bill be considered to-morrow morning.

The Chair laid before the Senate the resolution of Mr. Sherman, directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest any person who, by appliance or dissent, disturbed the order of the Senate; also, the resolution of Mr. Gorman, declaring the State Government in South Carolina, represented by Wade, Hampton, to be the lawful Government of the State, but as neither Senator was in the Chamber, the resolutions were laid asside.

The consideration was resumed of the resolutions reported by the Committee on Privileges, and was addressed by McDil (lows), who spoke in favor of the resolutions submitted by the minority of the Committee. He said if the proposition of the majority were true, that no vote could be counted without the consent of the House, it would give the House a practice veto power over every election of the people. If thought the President of the Senate has along the power to count the votes, by ught the President of the Senate had not the power to count the votes, but cover counted them, whether it was the sident of the Senate alone, or together with House and Senate, or whether it was the ate and House, without any participation on part of the President of the Senate, the y devolved was purely ministerial. The devent was the decree of a sovereign and indedent people,—a decree which could not be presed,—and any attempt to revere the will the people was unconstitutional. It was repation; it was pressing down the rights of people, and, if persisted in or carried out, rewolution.

Mr. Bright, the next speaker, spoke of the impossibility of exaggerating the importance of the question. The eyes of the nation were concentrated on Congress, and its action on the question would be monumental for either good or evil. He maintained that the Constitution gave to Congress control of the whole subject, and that no Returning Board could cover for the constitution gress of its and that the constitution gress of its and that the constitution gress of its and the constitution gress of the constitution gress control of the constitution gress of the question would be monuments for ciner good or evil. He maintained that the Constitution gave to Congress control of the whole subject, and that no Returning Board could oust Congress of its jurisdiction. The decision of the Louisiana Returning Board was not linal,—could not be final,—and there was no power known to the law which could make it final. The Returning Board of Louisiana was confined to the face of the returns. If that were so, and this which it had cast out were restored, the election of Tilden would be assured, and whenever that fact was proclaimed explosive thunders of the nation's joy would reverberate to the blue arch above and resound from sea to sea.

At the close of Mr. Bright's speech further consideration of the subject was postponed.

Mr. Payne, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill to amend existing laws in regard to national gold banks. He explained the object of the bill to be to allow those banks to issue gold notes to the amount of 90 per cent of their bonds to secure circulation, and to require those banks in California to deposit with the Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco 5 per cent of their circulation as a redemption fund.

The bill was passed.

Mr. Lamar, from the Pacific Railroad Committee, reported back favorably the Senate bill extending for eight years' time for completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Holman made a point of order that, under the rule, the bill must receive its first consideration in Committee of the Whole, inasmuch as it involved the disposition of an immense body of public domain,—38,000,000 acres.

The Chair sustained the point of order, and the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Lamar then asked unanimous consent to have the bill considered Tuesday next.

Mr. Holman objected, and declined to withdraw the objection, though appealed to by Messrs. Kasson and Maginnis.

Mr. Lamar, also from the same Committee, reported supplementary to and amendatory of the Texas Pacific Railroad b

the Texas Facilic Railroad bill of the 3d of March, 1871.

Air. Kasson made a minority report, and Mr. Landers offered a substitute. All were ordered printed and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Lamar asked unanimous consent to have the bill made the special order for the 3d of February, but objection was made by Messrs. Hoge and Holman.

Mr. Throckmorton, from the same Committee, reported a bill for fixing the rate of charges for freights and passengers across the Omaha railroad bridge. Same reference.

The House then proceeded to business on the Speaker's table, and the Speaker again laid before the House the message from the President in regard to the use of troops at the late election, as originally presented last Monday.

Mr. Wood asked that, as the message had been alreafly read, its second reading be dispensed with.

Mr. Huribut objected, and required that not only the message, but the accompanying documents be read.

The Speaker decided against the right to have

ments be read.

The Speaker decided against the right to have the documents read, and was reminded by Mr. Hoar that the ruling was in the very teeth of one made last week.

The Speaker declared it as his judgment that the question as to the reading should be referred to the House. He put the question and decided the vale in the pregative.

the vote in the negative.

Mr. Wood then offered his resolution that the

Mr. Wood then offered his resolution that the message be referred to a select committee of eleven to inquire whether there had been an exercise of authority not warranted by the Constitution and laws in the use of the troops for which the President is justly reprehensible, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Banks made a point of order that the power to send for persons and papers is not authorized under the rules, and should only be given when a committee reports it as necessary. thorized under the rules, and should only be given when a committee reports it as necessary Mr. Hoar said it did not seem to him to be a decent thing (in relations between the differen Departments of the Government) to propose a finquiry into the action of the President or of a Department of the Government through the mode of sending for persons and papers through a committee of the House until the ordinary respectful, proper mode of asking for information had been tried and exhausted.

The Speaker overruled the point of order, and

The Speaker overruled the point of order, an uoted the rules and manual in support of hi ruling.

Mr. Banks appealed from the decision of the Speaker, and said his only motive in raising the point of order was that the power to send for the po

point of order was that the power to send for persons and papers was an abuse of power for which there had been no cause assigned.

Mr. Wood said that there was in the resolution nothing offensive to the dignity of the President. The Executive had been treated with the greatest respect. The House had not exercised what in his (Wood's) indement was its just prerogative in calling the Executive to account for his military interference in the Southern States. He did not intend any disrepect to the President, but he did want a free and full investigation, so that if it were true that there was a violation of the it were true that there was a violation of the Constitution in ordering troops to the Southern

Constitution in ordering troops to the Southern States to interfere with the State elections, the House might place on the archives of the Government its condemnation of those acts.

Mr. Watterson indorsed Mr. Wood's views, and said that in the early part of the session the majority had declined to inquire even as to whether it was possible to impeach the President. It had done so at the instance and request of those who were described as the Confederate element. They had objected to impeaching President Grant, not because they thought him not impeachable, but simply because they wanted to pay him the debt which they (referring to what had been called the Confederate element) owed him, and it came in exceedingly bad grace for the President's defenders and apologists to oppose, at this late day of the session, in a simple, modest, and courteous method of conducting a search for the truth.

The Speaker recalled the House to the real question before it, which was the question of appeal, and he again stated his ruling and the reasons for it.

Mr. Cox replied to the suggestion of Mr. Hoar as to the indecency of the proposed mode of procedure, and said that the indecency would come in when the inquiry was answered. He would move to lay the appeal on the table. Carried—veas, 147; nays, 78.

The resolution was then adopted—veas, 134; nays, 75.

Adjourned.

IOWA ITEMS

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 24.—Gov. Kirkwood as ordered the State Visiting Committee of Insane Asylums to immediately investigate the bad become pregnant while an inmate of the Asylum at Mount Pleasant. The woman and the Clinton County physicians say it is so. The Hospital managers deny it.

An important case is on trial here involving the validity of a mortgage given on a large crop of corn a year before it was planted. A like case is unknown in the United States.

The drug-stores and saloons at Cresco were raided by the Woman's Temperance League and cleared of liquor valued at \$3,000.

THE DUBUQUE BRIDGE,
Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

DUBUQUE, In., Jan. 21.—To-day the Mayor and one Alderman on the part of the County Board Mr. Mahoney on the part of the County Board of the Bridge Company to see met a committee of the Bridge Company to see what could be accomplished towards planking the railroad bridge for wagon purposes. The committee of the Bridge Company made a proposition as follows: If the bridge should be proposition as follows: If the bridge should be exempted from taxes they would plank it and keep it in repair and furnish watchmen at their own expense. It is thought that the plan will meet with general favor, as it is a need that has long been felt by the merchants and business portion of this city and the farming community of the other side. The prospect is now that before long we shall have a wagon bridge across the Mississippi at this point.

SUICIDE. SUICIDE.

Special Dispetch to The Tribune.

Galena, Ill., Jan. 24.—Catharine Abley, aged 55 years, residing at Council Hill Station, eight miles from this city, hung herself last night while in a fit of temporary insanity. She was found by the husband at an early hour this morning suspended from a post in the yard with the fatal noose around her neck. She leaves a family of four children. A Coroner's inquest was held to-day and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts.

POULTRY AND DOGS. POULTRY AND DOGS,

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CEDAR RAFIDS, In., Jan. 24.—The Iowa State
Poultry and Dog Show is holding its fourth annual exhibition here this week. Nearly 200
entries have been made, and the attendance today has been unusually good. The show of dogs
is much larger than in former exhibitions, seventy-six entries having been made, breeders from
Indiana and Illinois being represented. To-morrow will be given to the awarding of premiums,
and the exhibition will close on the 25th.

FOREIGN.

Austria Declines to Mediate Between Turkey and Her Provinces.

The Porte Said to Have Proposed Direct Negotiations with Russia.

Alleged Promise by Turkey to Carry Out the Reform Programme.

Much Apprehension Felt at the Sudden Illness of the Pope.

TURKEY.

PROPOSED REFORMS.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—It is stated that the Port intends asking France to send military officers to Constantinople to instruct gendarmerie, and will ask England for competent financial adninistrators, with a view of reorganizing Turk-

LONDON, Jan. 25-5 a. m .- A dispatch to the Times from Pera reports disorders broken out in Aleppo, Mersin, and Tarsus. The Pera correspondent of the Times, writing under date Jan. 19, states that Midhat Pasha intimated to Ignatieff that upon the breaking up of the Conference he would enter into direct negotiations with Rus

SERVIA.

A dispatch from Jemlin says it is reported that a Turkish envoy is waiting in this place with powers to negotiate preliminaries of peace with Servia. The policy of Servia is still unde cided. The ultra peace party demand an im mediate settlement with Turkey. Their opponents urge delay, desiring in the event of a Turco-Russian war Servia should send 30,000 nen to co-operate with the Russians, retrieve the reputation of the Servian army, and secure some advantages for Servia in case of the suc cessful termination of the campaign. Milan and his principal officers favor the latter party, and according to the present indications they will control the Cabinet decision. M. Marinovics brought assurances from St. Peters-burg that Russia would not exert influence in favor of either party, as in Servia's exhausted condition she would be allowed to consult her own interests irrespective of those of the neighboring provinces. The Peace party will insist that the Government, before deciding to wait upon Russia's policy, shall secure a definite promise of the Czar's protection in case the Turks attempt to overrun Servia after March 1.

DON CARLOS. Wallachia by way of Varna.

WILL NOT ACT. A Vienna correspondent of the Daliy Tele-graph says Austria declines the Porte's request Montenegro, because she is averse to taking singly such a step, but advises the Porte to reat directly with the principalities. RAILWAY DAMAGE.

The Times' correspondent at Vienna tele-graphs that several kilometres of the Risheneff Railway have been destroyed by floods. Repairs at the present season take considerable time. This break is an important obstacle to the Rus-

LATEST. LONDON, Jan. 25-5 a. m .- The Daily News special from Constantinople says Lafvet Pasha had an interview with Gen. Ignatioff Tuesday, and notified him of the Porte's application to France and England for functionaries, and in-formed him that the Porte proposed to carry out, of its own free will, all the reforms de-manded by the Conference.

PRESIDENT BAEZ' POLICY—LOAN REPUDIATED. HAVANA, Jan. 24.—Advices from San Domingo to the 11th state that President Baez has adopted conciliatory measures, neither execut ing imprisonment or banishing political antago-

nists.

The present Government of Hayti repudiates the loan made by Frenchmen to President Domingoes.

London, Jan. 25—5 a. m.—A dispatch from Rome states that a concordat between the Papal See and Turkey will soon be concluded.

The condition of the Pope's health causes the brablest collected.

ROME. THE POPE ILL.

LONDON, Jan. 24 .- A dispatch from Rome says the Pope had a fainting fit on Sunday and another Tuesday, but will hold a reception

THE CLERICAL-ABUSES BILL.

ROME, Jan. 24.—The Chamber of Deputies has passed the Clerical-Abuses bill. Vote—150

FRANCE. CONFLICT AVOIDED.

LONDON, Jan. 25-5 a. m .- The Paris corre ondent of the Times says the threatened conlict between Gambetta and the Government on the organization of the Budget Committee has been avoided by compromise, whereby three

CASUALTIES.

ASHTABULA. CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 24.—The Leader's Ashtabula special says: H. P. Hepburn, Mayor of Ashtabula, testified before the Coroner's jury to-day. Was at the bridge within half an hou after it fell. The whole wreck was then wrap ped in flames, and burning flercely. Knows nothing of any orders being given not to throw water on the wreck. Is Assistant Civil Engi-neer of the Franklin Division of the Lake Shore Road.

BOILER EXPLOSION. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 24.—By a boiler exclosion at Ormanville, Davis County, Monday night, B. B. Stevens, a well-known citizen of Wapello County, was blown to atoms, and the

mill to the four winds.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Masons and Knights of Pythias—Sessions of the Grand Lodges of Michigan at Grand Rapids, Mich. Special Dispatch to The Entranc. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 24.—The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons finished its unusual session, bear to mich. annual session here to-night. It elected the following officers and Committees: Grand Master, William Dunham, of Manistee; Deputy Grand Master, John W. Finch, of Adrian; Grand Senior Warden, Isaac T. Beach, of Olmont; Grand Junior Warden, Isaac T. Beach, of Olmont; Grand Junior Warden, den, R. Chataway, of Ionia; Grand Treasurer, R. W. Landon, of Niles; Grand Secretary, E. L. Garfield, of Detroit; Grand Lecturer, A. M. Clark, of Lexington; Grand Chaplain, the Rev. Ethan Ray Clark, of Vernon; Grand Senior Deacon, Beia Coggshail, of Holly; Grand Junior Dea-con, L. H. Bailey, of South Haven; Grand Marshal, A. S. Ellis, of Middleville; Grand Tyler, Harry con, L. H. Bailey, of South Haven; Grand Marshal, A. S. Elhs, of Middleville; Grand Tyler, Harry Dean, of Grand Rapids; District Deputy Grand Masters—First District, C. F. R. Bellows, of Ypsilant; Second, Lewis Grant, of Monroe; Third, A. C. French, of Coldwater; Fourth, O. T. Blood, of Kalamazoo; Fith, E. F. Church, of Charlotte; Sixth, Elisha Mudge, of Maple Rapids; Seventh, George W. Robertson, of Mount Clement; Eighth, J. B. F. Curtis, of Flint; Ninth, Crawford Angell, of Grand Rapids; Tenth, not appointed. Committee on Jurisorudence—Hugh McCurdy, of Corunna; Foster Pratt, of Ka'amazoo; John Champlin, of Grand Rapids. On Appeals—O. L. Spaulding, of St. Johns; C. W. Strait, of Battle Creek: A. C. Manley, of Leslie. On Fluance—Eugene R. Robertson, of Ablion; Fred Hart, of Adrian; W. M. Condon, et Houghton. On Lodges—William Graves, of Niles; Joseph Bampton, of Detroit; A. D. Eldred, of Tekonsha. On Foreign Correspondence—E. J. Garfield, of Detroit. The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held in this city the third Tucaday in January next. There are now 337 live subordinate lodges in the jurisdiction of Michigan, eight having been granted charters at this session of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias, in session here to-day, closed to-night. The Grand Secretary submitted his annual report, from which it appears that the membership of the subordinate lodges at the last session of the Grand Lodge was 1,100. The number at the present time is 1,400. The total receipts of the Grand Lodge for the year were \$2,000, of which amount \$600 are on hand. The following were elected and installed as grand officers: Grand Chancellor, the Hon. Charles, D. Little, of Saginaw City; Grand Vice-Chancellor, James A. Sweezy, of Hastings; Grand Prelate, the Hon. T. M. Bottomly, of Capac; Master of the Exchequer, J. H. Lonhoff, of Detroit; Grand Secretary, James Mitchell, of Detroit; Grand Master-at-Arms, John E. Tyrrell, of Jackson; Grand Outer Guard, W. B. Morrison, of Muskegron: Grand Outer Guard, J. P. Worden, of Marine City; Sitting Past Chancellor and Representative to Supreme Lodge, H. D. Sanford, of Jackson; Past Grand Chancellor, Charles A. Mack, of Detroit. The time and place of holding the next session of the Grand Lodge will be announced hereafter.

CRIME. "YOUNG & M'RAE." Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Toledo, O., Jan. 24.—Advertisements have been appearing for several weeks past in De-troit, Cincinnati, and St. Louis papers, in which it was stated that ten young men were wanted

it was stated that ten young men were wanted to form a surveying party for Texas, to whom good wages and free transportation would be given. Applicants were directed to address Box 169, at this Post-Office, Inclosing a stamp. Since the first of this month the responses to this advertisdment have run from fifty to 130 per day. The box was hired by some person unknown to the Post-Office people, but it was not long until the unusual quantity of mall began to attract attention. One day a postal card was in the mail announcing that the money would be sent the next day, and the officials began to investigate the matter, and a letter addressed by them to the writer revealed the fact that he he had received a letter signed Young & McRao, of this city, informing him that, though the company was already made up, he would be received; that he had better begin his studies at once, and, if he would remit 73 cents to pay charges, they would lend him the necessary books. Through the indiscretion of one of the police, A. T. Young, alias H. M. Lee, alias Young & McRae, who was carrying on the swindle, got a hint of the trouble and left the city, bu was arrested at Clucinnati and brought here to day for examination before the United States Commissioner. It is not known how much was realized by the swindler, but the amount cannot help being very considerable, judging from the voluminous correspondence received by them. It is considered pretty certain that he will get a term in the Penitentiary.

THE QUINCY MYSTERY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. QUINCY, Iil., Jan. 24.—The Coronor's jury has been engaged all day in taking testimony relative to the murder of Rhoades in this city last Monday evening. Several suspected persons are under arrest, and two women have be come involved in the affair in a manner to complicate the mystery, although neither one has yet been implicated so far as to indicate complicity in the murder. One of the women was before the jury to-day and the other one is not in the city. It appears that Rhoades had, not long ago, been living irregularly with a married woman who now resides in Missouri, and the husband of the woman threatened Rhoades that he would be revenged upon him if it took twenty years, for entieing away his wife. The fact that a gold watch and considerable money was left on the person of Rhoades seems to contradict the theory that robbery was the motive of the murder, and interest is now centering on the women in the case. come involved in the affair in a manner to com-

Мемриів, Tenn., Jan. 24.—Jack Williams, the negro burglar, who shot Detective W. G. Pride sterday, was arrested on the Memphis Charleston train at Buntyn's Station last nigh by the conductor, after an attempt to shoot the

by the conductor, after an attempt to shoot the conductor. Two thousand dollars in money, some diamonds and jewelry, stolen from Mrs. Kauffman, were found on his person. He was brought to the city and lodged in jail.

Officer Pride rested well during the night, but little hope is entertained of his recovery. He is regarded as the best detective on the force.

MEMPIRS, Tenn. Jan. 24.—John S. Fretwell, who recently attempted to assessinate Sheriff Manning at Austin, Miss., shot at a citizen named Nebbett at that place last night as he was going to the river, and discovering his mistake said, "Damn you, I thought you was Manning."

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEITS CINCINNATI, Jan. 24.—James Brooks, of the rest a few days since of John McKernan and wife, of this city, for dealing in counterfeit money, and of Miles Ogle for manufacturing the same, induced the latter to make a confession, and by this means obtained possession this morning of over 100 finely-executed plates. Among them were plates for the manufacture of \$10 notes on the banks at Richmond, Lafayette, and Muncie, Ind., and he also recovered 40,000 counterfeit 50-cent pieces, which were found buried near Brighton, a suburb of this city. These pieces so closely resembled the genuine that none but experts could distinguish the difference between them.

BONDS STOLEN. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
GALENA, Ill., Jan. 24.—On Sunday night las the residence of C. C. Vandyke, Sr., located about two miles south of Warren, in this counabout two miles south of Warren, in this country, was entered by an unknown person while the inmates were asleep and robbed of \$7,000 in United States ten-forty bonds, bearing interest from March 1, 1854. The matter has been in the hands of detectives since Monday, yet no clew as to the thief has been discovered. The securities were taken from a supposed place of safety in the house, where they had been concealed by the owner.

MANSLAUGHTER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., Jan. 24.—Henry Compton, rell-to-do farmer of Dover, was this morning sentenced in the Circuit Court to pay \$250 or go to the State Prison one year. Compton's crim was having, while infuriated with liquor, replied to his son's expostulations by shooting him in the stomach with a shot-gun. He was arraign-ed for murder, but the jury, compassionating his contrition and venerable years, made up a verdict of manslaughter, with a recommendation that he pay the fine.

DOUBLE MURDER. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 24.—A terrible double murder was committed last night in Gentry Settlement, Saline County. Two women, named Mrs. H. T. B. Taylor and Mrs. McH. Staner, wives of esteemed planters, were most brutally murdered in cold blood. They were both stopping at the same house, their husbands being en-route to this city with produce. A courier was sent from here this evening to meet and inform the men. The murders were com-mitted for the purpose of robbery.

HELD THE STAKES. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Sioux City, Ia., Jan. 24.—William Honeywell,
a stakeholder for a couple of citizens of Lemars, who made a bet of \$100 on the election mars, who made a bet of \$100 on the election and placed the money in his hands, learned that they had concluded to draw their money, when he suddenly disappeared. He was traced to this city, arrested, and taken before a Judge of the Circuit Court, who to-day held him to appear before the Grand Jury of the District Court in the sum of \$1,000.

FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CARBONDALE, Ill., Jan. 34.—There is great excitement on the streets over the sudden and mysterious disappearance in the northwestern part of this (Jackson) county of O. W. Cattlin, a citizen and young lawyer of this place. It is rumored that he had money on his person, and has been foully dealt with. No particulars are

ESCAPE FROM JAIL LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 24. - John S. Hughes who murdered the preachers in Pope County a few mouths since, mistaking them for Federal Deputy Marshals, has escaped from jall at Do-ver. He was assisted, it is supposed, by outside parties.

SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 24.—Billy Thomas was shot dead in his own saloon at Plymouth last night by Peter Stryker. A Snow-Shoveling Contest.

Philadelphia Ledger.

rday morning a couple of labor

by the Ridge Avenue Passenger

onsiy paid to have the know relatively employed three men to shovel the snow back. The Railwood Company put on another man, to be even with the firm, and then these gentlemen added two more men to their force, making three men she veling for the Railway Company and five for Wilson & Miller. Mr. Miller, in the meanwhile, visited the Mayor, by whom he was advised to take out a summons for treepass, and have the Company's shovelers arrested. He then returned to his store, where he found that hostilities had ceased, and the Railroad Company drawn off their forces, while the thaw was rapidly removing the cause of complaint. The contest at one time attracted hundreds of speciators, but the shovelers preserved their good humor, and there was no breach of the peace. Several police officers were on hand to prevent trouble, but their services did not become necessary.

WASHINGTON.

Belknap Yearns for a Trial—No Tax Reduc-tion at This Session—Another Call for Five-Twenties.

Twenties.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24.—Gen. Belknap, who has been waiting here ten months for trial since his indictment, has addressed a letter to the District-Actorney informing him that he should apply directly to the Court for an immediate of the court for an immediat

Both the Northern & Texas and Pacific bills were virtually defeated for the session to-day, unless a two-thirds vote can be obtained for one or the other to take them out of the Com-mittee of the Whole, where the House sent

one or the other to take them out of the Committee of the Whole, where the Honse sent them.

The House has practically decided to act unfavorably upon all bids which propose to repeal taxation. A bill providing for the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on State banks, reported adversely from the Banking and Currency Committee, was tabled.

Messereau reached here with his counsel from Chicago this morning. He is understood to be endeavoring to come to some agreement with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs denies that arrangements have been made for the removal of the Stoux from the Black Hills to the Indian Territory.

To the Western Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 24.—The Secretary of the Treasury to day issued the thirty-eighth call for the redemption of \$10,000,000 of 5-20 bonds of 1855, May and November. The principal and interest will be paid on and after the 24th of April next, and interest will cease on that day. The following are the descriptions of the bonds: Coupon bonds, \$100, Nos. 21,351 to 25,508, both inclusive; \$1,000, Nos. 28,701 to 31,500, both inclusive; \$1,000, Nos. 30,701 to 13,350, both inclusive; \$1,000, Nos. 30, 100, Nos. 30, 100,

Means Committee to-day concerning the pending bill amendatory of the Internal Revenue laws, expressed himself in favor of taxing deposits in private banking institutions the same as deposits in National Banks.

HORTICULTURE.

Meeting of the Northern Illinois Horticul-tural Society---Whitney, the Apple and Cider King---His Father's 86th Birthday.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
FRANKLIN GROVE, Ill., Jan. 23.—The tenth annual meeting of the Northern Illinois Horti iltural Society continued to-day in the Mas Hall, Franklin Grove. The President, L. R. Hall, Franklin Grove. The Fresident, L. R. Scofield, of Freeport, called the Society to order at 10 o'clock. A fair delegation was present. S. G. Minkler opened the meeting with prayer. H. A. Black welcomed the Society to Franklin. President Scofield responded to the words of welcome in a pleasant way. After which the President read his annual address.

THE HALL.
The Society felt and expressed great satisfac The Society felt and expressed great satisfac-tion with the neatly-furnished hall in which the meetings were being held. The accommodation in this respect is much better than has been en-joyed heretofore,—carpeted halls, cushioned chairs, halls ornamented with eyergreens and pictures. The hall is furnished by Mr. A. R. Whitney at his own expense. There are on exhibition fifty varieties of ap-

Whitney at his own expense.

There are on exhibition fifty varieties of apples, by William H. Hansen, Franklin; apples, eider, and eider-vinegar, by A. R. Whitney. One sample of cider was shown that was eighteen years old,—made in 1859!

WHITNEY'S NO. 20 SEEDLING CRAB.

One specimen of this crab, which is an early fruit, was on exhibition, preserved in alcohol; and a variety of wax specimens of the fruit was shown. The fruit is large, striped, almost red when exposed to the sun; flesh yellowish-white, juley, subacid, and good; excellent for canning, and for making eider-wine; and very hardy,—just the fruit for the North. The tree is also ornamental. It has been thirteen years in bearing, and is certainly the most promising apple for the Northern States.

FRANKLIN GROVE

apple for the Northern States.

FRANKLIN GROVE

is noted for being the home and the scene of labors of A. K. Whitney, the Apple and Cider King of the State. His operations in this line are almost magnificent. His farm embraces 300 acres,—165 acres of this being in orchard, containing more than 20,000 bearing trees,—perhaps the largest apple orchard in the United States. The single product of apples the past vear, in bushels, was product of apples the past year, in bushels, was 25,000! Besides which he bought 15,000 bushels.

25,000! Besides which he bought 15,000 bushels. In addition to selling wast quantities of apples, Mr. W. pressed into cider and vinegar 2,800 barrels! The cider sells at from 20 cents to \$1 per gallon at wholesale.

NATHAN WHITNEY.

The father of A. R. Whitney, Nathan W., still survives, and lives with his son on this farm, to which he came in the year 1830. He built the first frame house on the prairie between Lake Michigan and the Missispip, from timber manufactured by his own hands. He bought in Chicago for \$190 per 1,000, "wild-cat" money.

stept, from timber manufactured by his own hands. He bought in Chicago for \$190 per 1,000, "wild-cat" money.

It was arranged by the son, A. R. Whitney, to have the old men and ploneer horticulturists of the State present yesterday to eat at his table and celebrate the 86th birthday of his father, to whom it came as a surprise, every way pleasant and agreeable. The old man is quite active, and retains his faculties well, with the exception of his hearing. He has turee brothers still living on the old homestead, in the State of New York. Two are older than himself, viz.: &2 and 94 years respectively, and one is younger, being 82 years old. It must be a grand thing to live to a virtuous good old age, and witness the changes and improvements that mark the decades as they fly, and at last lay one's self down fully ripe for Heaven.

IN MEMORIAM. At a recent meeting of the State Teachers

Association, held at Champaign, the following resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted, as a testimonial of respect to memory of the late Francis Hanford: memory of the late Francis Hanford;
WHEREAS, By the death of Francis Hanford, the
Illimois State Teachers' Association has lost a valued and honored member, who had endeared himself to us all by his genual and manly course; for
many years he had been a prominent educator in
our State, and in all the positions he was called
upon to occupy he was eminently successful; being a thorough scholar, a patient, persevering, and
skillful-instructor, he easily won the respect and
support of parents and school officers; being kind
and just with his pupils, he quickly gained their
love and esteem; as a citizen he was public spirited, honest, honorable, and faithful to every
frust; as a friend he was generous, warm-hearted,
and self-sacrificing; he was an active worker in
our Association, always with us when circumstances
would nermit, and often was his voice heard in our
discussions, and always on the right side, and no
one was ever more willing to do what he could to
further our interests; therefore.

Recolved, That we tender to the afflicted widow

MUCH CHINNING EXCLUDED. ANN ARBON, Mich., Jan. 24.—The Consent out by the Legislature for the investof the Laboratory defaication of the Management of the Laboratory defaication of the Management of

ed to say anyth

JOHN LAMB, PIRATE.

A bold and piratical attempt was made to c ture the Coliscum, a beer-hall with variety-al in the rear, on Clark street, at 10 o'clock' l evening, but the scheme was defeated by ignorance and carelessness of the perpetrate John Lamb, the notorious, with two of his co panions, gained access to the basement of the building, and the bold John was caught with a monkey-wrench in hand just after having a mookey-wrench in hand just after having turned off the gas. Luckfly, however, Lamb had miscalculated, and, although all the jet lights in the hall went out, the dome-lights and those of the lobby continued to shive, they being supplied by a pertian of the main pine, which Lamb had not discovered. The project undoubtedly was to "doues the glims," snatch the money-drawers from each of the three cashiers in the hall, and then a gang numbering some fifty persons halling chiefly from the North Division were to plunder the audience. Had the foul plot succeeded, a panie would certainly have ensued, and the consequences might have been of the most fearful order. It was a bold and desperate game, but the nerve of the crooks was not equal to the occasion.

occasion.

Mr. Hill, manager of the house, was the first to surmise the source of the trouble, and, rushing down-stairs, came upon Johnny Lamb with the monkey-wrench in hand, and caught sight of his two companions escaping by the rear windows. Dealing Mr. Hill a terrific blow upon the head with the wrench, Lamb essayed to escape, but was neatly nabbed after a short struggle by Officer Lyckberg, of the American District Telegraph Company. Blows were struck upon both sides, the officer receiving a bad wound over the eye, and Lamb receiving several severe upon both sides, the officer receiving a bad wous over the eye, and Lamb receiving several sever injuries upon the forehead and at the base of the skull. While upon the way to the station Lamb's companions made an unsuccessful assau upon Officers Lyckberg and Flor Donohue, the corner of Clark and Jackson streets, but we thwarted by the ready use of the chub and prolver. At the station the prisoner's wound were at first thought to be quite severe, but few pieces of court-plaster was all that the su geon found necessary.

PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 24.—Last night exCollector of Internal Revonue Sedgwick transferred his office to the new appointee, Higby, in
conformity with instructions from Washington.
In view of the fact that the last of the appropriations necessitates a refluction in the force of the Custom-House, Giles H. Gray, the Surveyor of the Port, has prepared a statement setting forth the danger of smuggling; and asking for a reinstatement of the night crew for boarding weakle.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. state to-day issued certificates of organizat to the Chicaga Ornamental Stone apital, \$25,000.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 24.—Ex-Assesso Levi Rosener died to day.

The reported death of Levi Rosener is contri-dicted by his mother, though his condition is

FIRE IN LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 24.-The Hacket Manufacturing Company, of this city, was dar aged to the extent of \$30,000 this morning by fire. Insurance full in foreign companies. Loss principally on unfinished burial caskets. Insurance is as follows on to-day's fire: Royal \$10,000; Queen, \$5,000; Philadelphia Fire Asso-ciation, \$5,000; Niagara, \$5,000; Canadian Roy-al, \$5,000; Louisville Merchants', \$5,000; Vir-ginia Home, \$2,500; Farmers' and Drovers' of Louisville, \$2,500.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LARAMIE CITY, Wy., Jan. 24.—A rumor was put in circulation here by the Orden Framenthat C. S. Dunbar, the leading grocer here, had failed, or was about to fail. The report is en tirely false, and was made from purely mali-cious motives. No business house in the West stands firmer or does a better business than C. S. Dunbar's.

FINANCIAL.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—Arrived-Herder, from Hamburg.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Steamships Herman and Anchoria, from New York, have arrived out. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—Arrived—Steam-ship Pennsylvania, from Liverpool. HYMENEAL INMENEAL.

Special Disputes to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 34.—A. J. Halford, city editor of the Journal, was married to-night to Miss Dean, daughter of the pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church, formerly of Kalamazoo, Mich.

RIFLE CHALLENGE. NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The Irish Rifle Associa-tion has again challenged the American marks-men to a match for the championship, to take place in Ireland the coming season.

A Queer Elopement.

A rumor that has proved too true has been for some time current in Elgin regarding the flight from the town of a lady and her coachfor some time current in Eigin regarding the flight from the town of a lady and her coachman. As far as can be gathered, the facts of the case are these: A sturdy fellow of about 30 years of age had been for about eighteen months employed as coachman to the daughter of a late much-esteemed gentleman, a lady of about 36 years of age, who resided with her mother, in Elgin, and for some time past it has been conjectured that familiarity had aprung up between the lady and her coachman. The lady moved in the highest circles of Elgin society, while her man-servant was, in a former part of his life, a plowman. Since receiving or gaining the good graces of the lady, the coachman had been even more looked after in the way of comfort than he was formerly, having, it is understood, been led to make his style of living higher than that of the common unregarded coachman. The two seem to have concected their plan of flight very systematically and unsuspiciously. The coachman sold the horse and carriage in Eigin, and a fine retriever dog of his mistress in Ferrers. So slyly did the two creep away that it was a day or two before the affair got wind. It is believed that the coachman started first and took train to Aberdeen, followed thither in a day or two by the lady, and both left Aberdeen for Edinburg together. It is now reported that the runsway couple have got married in London or some other part of England. The lady is possessed of considerable wealth, and is believed to have been a very successful speculator in the money market.

Man's Allotted Time.

Man's Allotted Time.

Presbyterian Bunner.

From the elaborate tables drawn up by Dr. Farr, it would seem, as far as can be made out, there are certainly very critical periods in our career. A baby, for instance, has a very small chance indeed of growing up. But, on the other hand, the period between the 10th and 15th years exclusively is that in which the death average is the smallest. At about 35 we must begin to take care of ourselves. At this period constitutional changes set in; our hair and teeth begin to fall us; our digestion is no longer what it used to be; we lose the vigor of youth and neglect outdoor exercise; above all, the cares of life begin to make themselves perceptibly felt. It is at this time that death from suicide take a marked place in the returns of mortality, and there is also considerable reson to believe that habits of intemperance are apt to suddenly develop themselves. The picture, however, has its sunshiny side. It would take, of course, a professional actuary to deduce from Dr. Farr's tables their exact result. It appears, however, that if a man tides over his 50th year he may make tolerable certain of living to 70, while if he reaches his 75th year there is very strong presumption that he will either turn his other testing the settle most if the settle most the popular of the presence is a forth of the presence in the well most the presence in the well most the presence is a forth of the presence in the well most the presence is the settle most th

RADWAY'S READY I

RADWAYS

Cures the Worst P. From One to Twenty

NOT ONE HOU

After Reading this Advertisms Any One Suffer with Pain RADWAY'S READY

RELIE

Only Pain Ren IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY

RADWAY'S READY

Afford Instant E n of the Bladder, Inflamma Sowels, Mumps, Congestion Lungs, Bore Throat, D Breathing, Palpitation the Heart, Hyster Croup, Diphtheris, Cas Influence, Headache, Too

FEVER and I Pever and Agua cured for fifty cents, synedial agent in the world that will a synedial agent in malarious, billous so

DR. RADWAY

Breathing, Finsterings at the Heart, Challe-cating Sonsation when in a Lying Posture, Vision, Bots or Webs before the sight, I've Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Pussation ness of the Skin and Eyes, Pains in the S Limbs, and Sudden Finshes of Heat, bur Flesh.

A few dones of RADWAY'S FILLS with tem from all of the above named disorders cents per box. Soil by Draggista.

Of Ten Years' Growth Curdly

DR. RADWAY'S H and Hewels for ren to the ANN Amon, Dec 27, 1973. —Dr. R. others may be benefitted, I make this see I have had an Ovarian Tumor in the cells for ten years. I tried the best in place without any benefit. It was graphing that I could not have lived in ricens of mine induced me to try benefit of mine induced me to try benefit of the mine induced in the could not have the first of the place of the place of the Pills, and two boxes of the Resolve the Pills and the

and your wonderful medicine. I feel and my prayer is that if may be at a constant of the const

DR. RADWAY Sarsaparillian THE GREAT BLOOD PURI

philitic, Hereditary or Con-sented in the Lungs or Stems Bones, Flesh or Nerves, Corre Solids and Vittating the brasa, Tic Doloreuskin and Hip Di DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 W

Read " False and

A Great Ado Regardin ture of Electro-Galv Record of Judgme Suits---The Hunter

THE COL

Obadiah Jackson's

Hands of a R

Bell Mann filed a bill yest iller, David H. Keyes, uben P. Hall, asking for pecific performance. Com, 1874 he and G. L. Smith w Co. About Dec. 3, 1875,

o transferred to one de heir right to use, sell, or i there was filed with the Smotice that Henry Fuller, Henry H. Blake had formed be known as the Galvanov-Enpany, to manufacture Hall plaster. R. P. Hall, or Ha agreed to sell the other half Fuller, Keyes, and Blake, am new Company. Some of talso been manufacturing the organization of the Company.

organization of the Com-will seriously interiere wi Mann therefore asks that be compelled to assign to his that R. P. Hall may be comp-all the expenses and damages lacturing the companion of facturing the plaster in qu A few days ago Holliete creditor's bill against Ot University of Lewisburg. Joseph Swift, the Crozier T of Upland, Elizabeth and E own right and as guardians roll, Obadian J. Downing, roll, Obadian J. Downing, a administratrix, alleging that a judgment for about \$375 that they had been unable to lieved that he had some bank assets concealed which should payment of the judgment.

Lesterday, by agreement be ties except Jackson himself a appearing that the defendant majority of chaims against Mocre appointed Adlai T. and formerly of the firm kwing, Receiver of all the estreal and personal, legal are obadiah Jackson, which belon time of the commencement of Obadiah Jackson, which belon time of the commencement of or was held in trust for him the usual power to take charge property, collect rents, etc., a bond in the sum of \$25,000 for formance of his daties. Jackso cefore B. D. Magruder, Master deliver under both all his processer. The tenants of Jackson to attorn to Mr. Ewing, and thorized to make leases for no be shall see fit. Jackson is, mocfore the Master in Chancer time as he is wanted to answe that may be put to him regard and if he fail to convey to Master is to give a "deed with effect as if executed by Jackson and the context of the convey to Master is to give a "deed with effect as if executed by Jackson and the context of the co

effect as if executed by Jackson Divorces.

The divorce market was live several discontented individ court and ventilated their granters was Margaret Smith, who be December, 1871. She seems to selection, for her husband, Behave been possessed of abnor pensities, and an undue deveid gan of amativeness. The for beat and kick her, the latter ca away with one Mary Riley, with living. She also thinks he, hiving when he married her, sallowed to resume her maides garet Printy. living when he married her, is allowed to resume her midde garet Frinty.

John H. Bridgeford, althour has practically been a bachelos years, owing to the protracted wife, Luciada, and he thinks how to curtail her liberty and obey his beheets.

Icha M. Chapman also has plaint against David A. Chapman also has plaint against David A. Chapman ments be true. She charges drunkenness, and adultery, stances when he has knock dragged her around the room time and place when and when faithful. She also wants his making away with about 4300 erty belonging to him.

So Emma Seidenstricker, at the of her husband's cunniferation of her husband of the husband of the husband of her husband of the husband of her h

to go to work. It was also us he was again arrested he should ridewell. He was run in a fewag, and the punishment inflication of the sag, and the present case, be suspended, but a Justice he wards to enforce it when the earrested for failure to keep under which he had been released. The habeas corpus cases of mont, the Chambersburg by James Brazell, in fail on a cwill come up this morning. atter through the mails, aid his recognizance was ity was Charles E. Chase. oday Judge Blodments ages.

R.R.

THE COURTS.

Suits---The Divorce-

in 1874 he and G. D. Collection water in partnership agether in the perfumery business as Bell Mann & Co. About Dec. 3, 1875, R. P. Hall, Son &

their right to use, sell, or manufacture Hall's sectogalvanic plaster on his agreeing to pay

a gross for every gross of plasters man-

Hunters.

Y'S READY BELLE

to Twenty Minnt

ONE HOUR g this Advertisemen One Suffer with Pain:

WAY'S EADY RELIEF ir Every Pair

the First and is the Pain Remed

NE TO TWENTY MALT r violent or excrueiating the pair, the late, the late, the late, later with disease may suffer. WILL

d Instant Ease Palpitation of Heart, Hysterics, Diphtheria, Catarri, Headache, Toothack theumatism, Cold Ch

R and AGU

RADWAYS LATING PILL

Years' Growth Onred by Ovarian Tumor in the Ova Bowels for Ten Years. See 27, 1875.—Dr. Rabwati sented, I make this statement worker Tumor in the Ovaries and

RADWAY'S

rillian Resolve

SAT BLOOD PURIFIEM

& CO., 32 Warren St.

False and True

all Chronic Dis

side in them, but many, and them, buttles of the Resolvent, two bars to boxes of the Relief. It is a boxes of the Relief. It is a less than the boxes of the Fills. Better two boxes of the Fills. Better that three lost torty two dozen bottles of the Resolvent first boxes of the Fills.

The first boxes of the Fills. The first boxes of the Fills.

The first boxes of the Fills. The first boxes of the Fills.

The first boxes of the Fills. The first boxes of the Fills.

The first boxes of the Fills. t is may be as me. c. Billion to me. MRS. E. C. Billion on to me.

ments be true. She charges him with cruelty, drunkenness, and adultery, and specifies instances when he has knocked her down and tragged her around the room while drunk, and time and place when and where he has been unsithful. She also wants him prevented from making away with about \$200 of personal property belonging to him.

So Emma Seidenstricker, after being the vicities of her husband's cunning for over four years, has finally summoned up courage to throw off the yoke. She says that when she was young and inexperienced Rudolph Seidenstricker coaxed her to marry him. He then made her go out to work, and for the past four years has lived off are earnings solely. About a year ago he suddenly absconded and went to Texas, and she low wants the privilege of being addressed by the baptismal name of Emma Socks.

And John Matson, after only about ten months of married happiness and blissful ignorance, having been informed by some officious treat that his wife had not lived up to her owa, came into court yesterday and asked for a flower. He first learned of the fact in November last, and immediately left her, and he now larges that she has sinned not once but many large with divers persons to him unknown.

Judge Moore granted a decree of divorce yesteday to Annie Heakel from Courad Heakel on account of his habitual drunkenness.

William Sweeney, who was sentenced to the Midwell for sixty days on a charge of yarmac, was brought up before-Judge McAllister electricy on a writt of habeas corpus. Sweeney as arested in November last and fined \$5, at assence was suspended on his promising so to work. It was also understood that fit was again arrested he should be sent to the didwell. He was run in a few days ago as a gain and the must be discharged. The Judge Mealister held that as he had been arrested without warrant his imprisonment was filegal, and has he must be discharged. The Judge also marked the the punishment inflicted. Judge Mealister held that as he had been arrested without warrant his imprisonment was filegal,

bow terrain her liberty and compel her to beer his beheats.

Ida M. Chapman also has just cause for com-mint against David A. Chapman, if her state-cents be true. She charges him with cruelty, trunkenness, and adultery, and specifies in-tances when he has knocked her down and

JUDGE BLODGETT'S CRIMINALS.

Obadiah Jackson's Property in the Hands of a Receiver.

Discharges were issued to Albert C. Brown, The compositions in the cases of Estell & Jenkins, Smith & Buxbaum, and Fifield & Brainerd were confirmed.

kins, Smith & Buxbaum, and Fifield & Brainerd were confirmed.

W. G. Reynelds, of Rockford, was appointed Provisional Assignee of William Scott.

In the matter of Soderstrum & Johnson, the Assignee was authorized to sell the assets at public auction after giving three weeks' notice in the Peoria Transcript.

The Assignee of Valentine Weintz was directed to advertise for bids on the bankrupt's property. A Great Ado Regarding the Manufac-ture of Electro-Galvanic Plasters. Record of Judgments and New

k. E. Jenkins was yesterday elected Assigner for Arthur G. Jukes, the bankrupt knit-goods dealer. dealer.

A final dividend of 2 per cent was declared in the estate of Thomas J. Birchler, a bankrupt sta-

Bell Mann filed a bill yesterday against Henry biller, David H. Keyes, H. H. Blake, and redis performance. Complainant states that 1874 he and G. L. Smith were in partnership the estate of Thomas J. Birchler, a bankrupt stationer.

The composition-meeting in the case of Alden
C. Millard was postponed until Jan. 31.

The composition-meeting in the matter of
Calkins & Fischer, lumber-dealers, is set for 10
o'clock this moraing.

Assignees will be selected this morning at 10
o'clock for George J. B. Floyd and Biddle &
Boyd.

isctored was a gross for every gross of plasters manufactured. On the 25th of November, 1875, Schonsker transferred to complainant all his interest in the plaster. In December last complainant had the original agreement leaven Hall, Son & Co. and Schonsker and the assignment to himself scorded in the Patent Office, having procured a scord to Hall at his own expense, to secure linealf in the sole manufacture of the companion. The contract states that there shall be be listantion as to time, and complainant allegs it is an equitable transfer of the letters might to him. He, and Schonacker before him, are at all times kept all the terms, and paid to royalty regularly, and R. P. Hall has rejectedly agreed to assign the patent, and it was a consideration of this promise that complainant procured the parent.

o'clock for George J. B. Floyd and Biddle & Boyd.

William H. Aleock brought a suit for \$2,000 against Henry Memory.

T. M. Bradley sued John W. Nicholson for \$1,200.

Ira Foote brought suit for \$5,000 against Charles H. Lawrence.

James H. Rice sued James Penderghast for \$2,000.

Matthew W. Borland commenced a suit against J. Milton Oliver to recover \$5,000. The plaintiff employed Oliver as attorney to put out at interest for him \$2,850, the security to be unincumbered real estate in Chicago worth three times the amount of the loan, and to examine the title and draw the necessary papers. It is alleged that the defendant loaned it to Thomas J. Logan, but failed to examine the title to the land civen as security, which proved to be in DuPare County and previously morranged for its full value, whereby the plaintiff has lost the amount of the loan. The land is described as the 8. 14 of the 8. E. 14 and the N. E. 14 of the N. E. 24 of the N. E. 24 of the S. E. 25 and the N. E. 24 of the S. E. 25 and the N. E. 25 the royal, agreed to assign the patent, and it was a sensideration of this promise that complaint present the patent.

Hall, or Hall, Son & Co., have, however, neglected to fulfill their promise, and have assigned a half-interest in the patent, and it is now owned by Henry Fuller of this city. Fuller took this assignment with full notice of combinants rights, as the plasters had only been iteratore soid by Bell Mann & Co., and contained a notice that any person infringing their rights would be prosecuted; that Fuller himself had used the patents, and must have known the inset of the ense; sor that the letters patent, since they have been issued, have continually been in his (complainants) hands.

Nevertheless, on the Stir of the present month there was filed with the Secretary of State a notice that Henry Faller, D. H. Keves, and Henry H. Blake had formed a corporation, to be known as the Galvano-Electric Plaster Company, to manufacture Hall's electro-galvanic plaster. R. P. Hall, or Hall, Son & Co., have arread to sell the other half of the patent to Fuller, Keyes, and Blake, and take stock in the new Company. Some of these parties have also been manufacturing the plaster, and if the organization of the Company is completed, it will seriously interfere with his rights. Mr. Manu therefore asks that the defendants may be compelled to ascount for all the expenses and damages caused; and that all the delendants may be restrained from manufacturing the plaster in question, or assigning the plaster.

OBADIAH JACKSON.

A few days are Hollister & Gorham filed a

JUDGE BLODGETT—Criminal calendar. No case on trial. JUDOR BLODGETT—Criminal calendar. No case on trial.

JUDOR GARV—153 to 158, 178, 179, 181, 183 to 189, 192 to 198, 200 to 202, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDOR JAMESON—479 and 480, being the last cases on calendar. Passed cases next. No. 471, Pease vs. Grow, on trial.

JUDOR MOORE—44, 45, 46. No case on trial.

JUDOR MOORE—44, 45, 46. No case on trial.

JUDOR HOGERS—Set case 3, 225, Hauley vs. Gatchel, and calendar Nos. 63 to 75, Inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDOR HOGERS—No call to-day. No. 28, Andrews vs. McCord, on trial.

JUDOR MCALLISTER—No further call until Monday. Motions for new trial, etc.

JUDGE FARWELL—Set case 449, Peterson vs. Reeve.

JUDGMENTS.

day. Motions for new trial, etc.

JUDGE FARWELL—Set case 449, Peterson va.

Reeve.

JUDGE FARWELL—Set case 449, Peterson va.

Reeve.

JUDGE MATTES CINCUIT COURT—CONPESSIONS—Mantlebert H. Smith vs. Charles H. Lawrence, \$1, 150.

JUDGE BLODGETT—J. M. Wilcox et al. vs. Henry Over, \$31, 878, 95.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—In re distribution of proceeds of schooner Pligrim and her freight money. Order for payment of wages in full as follows: To James Hickey et al., \$116, 50. and to Owen Corbett, \$12, 71. —Also for towing in foreign ports in full as follows: Charles H. Hackley, \$21; A. B. Campbell et al., \$62; taxes in full to L. C. Huck, \$85, 01; costs in court, \$410, 93; balance of fund, \$390, 31, to be paid to Alexander H. Crawford on his mortgage.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Albert G. Lame vs. Horatio S. Freeman, \$309, 28.—L. N. Presman, \$41, 52; 52.—J. H. Wrenn vs. Charles T. Hotchkiss, \$1, 100.—F. T. Wheeler et al. vs. Albert, Isaac, Benjamin, and Samuel Felsenthal, \$835.—State National Bank of Springfield, Ill., vs. Rock Island Faper Company, \$135, 82.—William Grieve vs. Simon Schacht, \$131, 47, —American Tea-Tray Company vs. Fritz Sontag, \$1, 107, 22.—G. H. Leonard vs. D. C. Leach, \$572, 55.—Wright Gillies of al. vs. Thomas Forsyth, \$87, 50.

—C. J. L. Meyer vs. John W. Cassell and William A. Cross, \$357, 94.—C. H. G. Losere vs. George H. Walker, \$002, 31.—Henry Mano vs. Levi C. and Lee J. Pitner, \$6, 420, 70.

Cincurt Court—Contressions—John A. Popp vs. John Wick, \$585.

JUDGE ROSERS—Ann Kelly vs. City of Cheago; verdict, \$750, and motion for new trial.—in reestate of M. O. Walker; judgment for claimant for \$855.

JUDGE ROSERS—Ann Kelly vs. Jennie Bock, \$25.

National Printing Company vs. Leonard Grover.

8355.

JUDGE BOOTH—LOUIS GAIX vs. Jennie Bock, \$25.

—National Printing Company vs. Leonard Grover, \$309.03.—Same vs. E. O. Lanphere, C. W. Rigdon, and Leonard Grover, \$741.15.

JUDGE McALLISTER—D. C. Wharton vs. James M. Bryant, \$6,601.22 in rem.

SPRINGFIELD.

all the deleudants may be restrained from manufacturing the plaster in question, or assigning the patent.

A few days ago Hollister & Gorham filed a creditor's bill against Obadiah Jackson, the University of Lewisburg, Pa., Edwin Swirt, Joseph Swift, the Crozier Theological Seminary of Upland, Elizabeth and Ellen Carroll, in their own right and as guardians of Charles R. Carroll, Obadiah J. Downing, and Janet Smith, administratrix, alleging that they had obtained a judgment for about \$275 against Jackson; that they had been unable to collect it, and believed that he had some bank stock and other assets concealed which should be applied to the payment of the judgment.

Testerday, by agreement between all the parties except Jackson himself and Janet Smith, it appearing that the defendants represented the majority of claims against Jackson, Judge Moore appointed Adlai T. Ewing, a lawyer and formerly of the firm of Leonard & Ewing, Receiver of all the estate and property, real and personal, legal and equitable, of Obadiah Jackson, which belonged to him at the time of the commencement of the present suit, or was held in trust for him. Mr. Ewing has the usual power to take charge of the debtor's property, collect rems, etc., and is to give a bond in the sum of \$25,000 for the faithful performance of his daties. Jackson is to appear of ore B. D. Magruder, Master in Chancery, and deliver under oath all his property to the Receiver. The tenants of Jackson's buildings are to attorn to Mr. Ewing, and the latter is authorized to make leases for not over a year, as te shall see fit. Jackson is, moreover, to appear of the fail to conyer to the Receiver the Master in Chancery from time to time as he is wanted to answer say questions that may be put to him regarding his property, and if he fail to conyer to the Receiver the Master is to give a dead with like force and effect as if executed by Jackson.

Devonces. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 21.—The State Farmers' Association to-day passed a resolution in-dorsing the course of the Independents in the General Assembly on the Senatorial question. An address by Alfred B. Mason, Esq., of Chi-cago, on "Agricultural Co-operation Abroad"

The divorce market was lively yesterday, and several discontented individuals came into court and ventilated their grievances and the shortcomings of their partners. The first one was Margaret Smith, who became a wife in December, 1871. She seems to have made a bad selection, for her husband, Benjamin, seems to have been possessed of abnormal kicking propessities, and an undue development of the organ of amativeness. The former led him to best and kick her, the latter caused him to roam away with one Mary Riley, with whom he is now, living. She also thinks he, had another wifs living when he married her. So she wants to be allowed to resume her maiden name of Margaret Frinty.

John H. Brifferford, although a married man. The Chairman of the Committee on Taxation not being ready to report, was granted time to draft a bill for presentation to the General As-The revenue question was discussed by Messrs.

The revenue question was discussed by Messra. Armstrong of LaSalie, Voris of Shelby, Manly of McDonough, and others.

The afternoon session was occupied in listening to addresses by A. C. Cameron, of Chicago, on "Co-operation Between Agricultur..." and Other Industrial Classes," and David Ward Wood, of Chicago, on the "Theory and Practice of Agriculture."

Mr. Haziett, of LaSalie, S. M. Smith, and others discussed the necessities of legislation relative to education.

The National Executive Committee of the Greenback party—Moses W. Field, of Detroit, presiding, R. W. Nelson, of Illinois, Secretary—occupied the entire day in discussing and adopting resolutions, verbose and fearfully and wonderfully made. The first is complimentary to Cooper and Cary as the gallant standard-bearers. The next acknowledges the efficiency of the President and Secretary of the Committee. Another advocates the establishment of a national organ with 100,000 or more subscribers in Chicago; another indores the course of the Independent members of the Legislature on the Senatorial question, advising reorganization for future conflicts with the money-power. There are several further resolutions, which are withheld from the press.

The Committee, and likewise the State Parmers' Association, assemble again to-morrow.

GLENDENNING TRIAL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Chicago, Jan. 22.—Believing that there is a great principle which needs to be enforced in regard to inculpated ministers, I reply as briefly as may be to your correspondent, T. F. Wright, of Henry, Ill. I do not question but that the Rev. G. is "putting forth every effort to redeem himself," but if he is honest he has certainly mistaken the course to pursue. Brother Moody in a recent lecture said substantially that "Sometimes persons resting under a load of crime seek by a great activity iff the church to make amends for their evil deeds; but such efforts will prove unavailing. They must first confess their crimes and make restitution." Quotations from his lectures might be multiplied bearing on this point, and we can judge how inexorable is the demand, in his mind, from the fact that when here he sent a penitent man back to his home in Ohio to confess a crime of which he had been acquitted in court, notwithstanding his confession sent him to a felon's cell in the State's prison. No doubt the Rev. G. may say from the bottom of his heart, "Out, damned spot!" But there are crimes which, unrepented, not even the "blood" can avail.

It is all-important, and to none more so than to the ministry, that they shall be held amenable to the rules of evidence by which we judge other men. So judging, I regard the dying testimopy of poor Mary Fomeroy as conclusive; moreover, the purity of her life previous to her acquaintance with the Rev. G., notwithstanding his persistent efforts to sunreh it, is attested by witnesses who established the fact beyond controversy. But if anything more is lacking to settle the question, the fact that the Rev. G., like his great prototype of Brooklyn, has run amuck assailing dozens of reputable witnesses, whose character must be blackened in order that he might escape. The well-established rules of evidence in these notable cases have been shamelessly disregarded, and the defense obviously one of simuousness, trickery, and evasion on the one ha

might escape. The well-established rules of evidence in these notable cases have been shamelessly disregarded, and the defense obviously one of simuousness, trickery, and evasion on the one hand, and of casuistry, assertion, and invective on the other.

I have no interest in this matter further than this: my allegiance is to the truth, and the facility with which the G.'s and B.'s get "vindicated" in the face of the most explicit and overwhelming testimony outrages every principle of truth, every sentiment of righteousness, it is also apparent that the Masoury of the cloth of the clo

not only shakes my confidence in the ministry to a great extent, but casts a doubt (for which I curse them) upon Christianity in its generally received miterpretation. There is only one med-icine acceptable to God and man in this age for the G.'s and B.'s, and that is "Down and out."

RELIGIOUS.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH. The revival service at Plymouth Church, Michgan avenue and Twenty-fifth street, was largely ministers were on the platform, and appeared to take the deepest interests in the proceedings. Special attention was directed to the class of

ng.
The meeting was opened with the Gospel song,
Only an Armor-Bearer," by Mr. Stebbins, the
undlence joining in the chorus with considerable

spirit.

The Rev. C. W. Thompson led in prayer, asking that all sinners in the church should be brought to a knowledge of the truth.

After the singing of another hymn, Maj. Whittle read the first few verses of the fourth chapter of Acts. The Gospel, he said, was the power and wisdom of God unto salvation, and the proof of it was in the living witnesses. When they told the story of the crucified Savior, if men believed it the Spirit came into their hearts and regenerated them. People could not help believing the story if men who had experienced the saving power of the cross told how God had blessed them. He therefore called upon Mr. Sawyer to adduce some testimony in support of the Gospel. This gentteman said the reformed men were ashamed of themselves and their past history, but they were not ashamed of Christ. Upwards of 1,600 of redeemed men had been blessed during the special meetings. The drinking men of Chicago were more anxious to be saved than they were to save them, and he knew no reason why every one should not be reached. He asked God to bless the rum-sellers. This class of men had no conception of what they were doing, and if they went into their saloons and pointed out Christ to the misguided men many would forsake their shrul vocation. He had faith enough to believe that every rum-seller could be saved if the good Samaritans of the city would take them in hand. If there was a drunkard in the audience the meeting was held for him, and there was nothing to hold him back from Christ. Since the meetings began he only knew of one man who had gone back to his old habits, and he was broken-hearted and filled with remorse. There was every reason to believe that, in answer to their prayers, this backslider would be again reclaimed. It was the privilege of every child of God to single out some lost soul and make it a living monuments.

Mr. Lloyd, a young convert, recited several passages of Scripture, and then said he stood there "as a living witness of the loving kindness and mercy of the Héavenly Father, of the power of God, and the efficacy of the blood of Jesus Christ in raising mankind from the low. In answer to Mr. Sawyer Mr. Lloyd stated that God had kept him nearly five weeks.

Brother Mann, who had been a drunkard, and the curf for the merse of intempersance he declared there was nothing like the Blood f

NOONDAY MEETING. The noonday prayer-meeting yesterday was conducted by Maj. Whittle and Mr. Stebbins, and was opened with the singing of the hymn, "I need Thee every hour." The Rev. E. R. Davis read the usual batch of requests for prayer, and the Rev. W. A. Pattor followed in prayer, and the new. W. A. Patton followed in prayer. "Jesus, keep me near the cross," was sung, and Maj. Whittle read the first seven verses of the first chapter of Ro-mans—the introduction to that book. In this place Paul spoke of himself as a servant—in other words, a slave—of Jesus Christ. In other places he spoke of himself as a minister, and places he spoke of himself as a minister, and in others as an apostle and an ambassador. Paul was separated, in the Gospel of God, to preach the good news concerning the Son of God, Jesus Christ. Two of the verses read contained the gist of the whole Gospel,—who Christ was, what His work was, and our relation to Him. In Jesus was the fulfillment of the prophecy that the seed of the woman should bruise the serpent's head, God having exercised a peculiar care over that line of the descendants of the woman from which it had been foretold that Christ would come. The promises made to Eve, Noah, Abraham, all centered in David, from whom Christ was directly descended. He was made under the law, that He might redeem the world from the power of the law. Christ was not a dead, but a living. Savior, from whom, the worlds of the spostle delared, had been received grace and apostleship. These Romans were called to be asints, just as Paul was called to be a saint. That was bis privilege. Christ loved us first and made saints of us, and it all came through grace. Oh, that many would accept this precious gift of savation and learn more of that wonderful grace of God!

Mr. Stebbins and Miss Rommeis saug, "Jesus, lover of my soul," the audience joining in the chorus.

Other Speakers.

The Rev. Mr. Brobston dehied that this revival in others as an apostle and an ambassador.

Mr. Stebbins and Miss Rommeis sang, "Jesus, lover of my soul," the audience joining in the chorus.

OTHER SPEAKERS.

The Rev. Mr. Brobston denied that this revival movement was a mere state of public excitement, and said its effects were more lasting. Wicked men might scoff at it, and call those who attended the meetings idlers, but no one in his senses could deny that a great work was going on, and that multitudes were being brought to Christ.

The Rev. J. M. Gibson thanked God for this Epistle to the Romans, which he regarded as divided into these three subjects: Sin, rightcousness, and judgment. Here was a wonderful fulfillment of the prophecy: "When He shall come He shall convince the world of sin, rightcousness, and judgment to come."

The Rev. H. M. Paynter dwelt upon the promises in this Epistle, particularly the promise that God's servants should receive grace more and more every day. Nearly every Epistle was introduced with the words, "Grace, mercy, and peace." Just as Christ had grace so did His servants enjoy it.

Mr. Stebbins led the audience in the singing of "Hallelujah, what a Savior."

There were a few moments of silent prayer for the unconverted who might be present, Several of this class arose for prayers at the invitation of Maj. Whittle, and Mr. Jacobs led in prayer in their behalf and in behalf of the family of the late Judge Samuel Hale, whom Maj. Whittle said he had met on the street a few days ago, when Judge Hale wrung his hand, and, with tears in his eyes, cried out: "Hallelujah, what a Savior."

The Rev. E. R. Davis dismissed the sudience with the benediction.

IS IT A MIRACLE?
To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Jan 24.—The following is taken CHICAGO, Jan 24.—The loadwing is taken from The TRIBUNE'S report of the moonday prayer-meeting of yesterday:

Mr. Mitchell then cited what seems to be a remarkable instance of answer to prayer, —some world call it a miracle. It seems that a certain world call it a miracle. markable instance of answer to prayer, some world call it a miracle. It seems that a certain woman now living on State etreet formerly lived in New York. She had been afflicted for seven or eight years with paralysis, and had even lost the power of speech. She was poor, but spent her all in trying to derive some benefit from medical treatment, but it was all in wan. Finally one day as she was entering upon the eighth year of her and life, she was seized with a strong impression that she must kneel and pray to God, and that He would halp her. She had not knell in prayer for seven weary years; she had not even attered a prayer, for her lips were sealed, and she could only think her requests to God. This sudden impression, however, remained with her; and could not be shaken off. Supporting herself upon her crutches, and with to sed that night, rode two miles and a half to tell her friends of this most wonderful cure. Within a few days, said Mr. Mitchell, she even did her own washing. She had finally moved from New York to Chicago, but had lately received a fail by which her hip had been injured so that she is now consined to her room. What, said Mr. Mitchell, was to be thought of this? Had not God heard her prayer and healed her? How many promises God had made His children, and yet how unbelieving and how ungrateful they were. God indeed was ready to bless His servants, perhaps not to cure all their bodily ills, but most certainly to make them spiritually whole. Dr. Raymond praised God in an earnest prayer for this remarkable answer to the prayer of this woman.

Dr. Arthur Mitchell is so much esteemed for his zeal in ali Christian movements, as well as

Dr. Arthur anteness as omner esteemed for his zeal sail christan movements, as well as for his integrity and honesty, that whatever he may say is worthy of attention. It is all the more surprising that he should allow nimself to make the foregoing statement in a public assembly, unless it shall appear that he is prepared to make such a showing of evidence in the case as at least would make some impression on men of ordinary penetration and candor. To repeat the story, honest enough no doubt, of a lady who, for surprising that he is the show, is given to fantasies, religious or otherwise, involving questions so grave and implying facts so contrary to experience, as though it were the narrative of a miraculous cure, can not only do no good, but is seriously harmful to religion.

Many a pastor could relate wonders if he should rely on the testimony of enthusiastic persons of whose honesty he has no doubt; and more could relate wonders coming under his own observation if he were to allow himself to drift into the impressions of others. For example, the writer was visiting a family in which an only child was ill with what was pronounced to be membrauous croup. A skillful physician was in constant attendance. Going to thehouse one day (whether sent for in haste or making his daily call of inquiry and aympathy he does not now remember, he met the physician at the door, who said to him: "The child is already dying; there is no hope," or words to that effect, and not less strong. He went into the sick room, and was requested to baptize the child. He did as required, and prayed that effod in His mighty power would in some way save that child, and bind up the broken hearts of the parents. The child lived, and a few years ago was in Othergo. There were in the house neighbors, how many is not now remembered. One, however, I do remember, a woman of unusual jatelligence, character, and piety. This good fady, who is now living and would confirm this narrative, believed and declared the belief that the prayers of faith saved th

Mitchell will disown The Tribune renort of his remarks, or at least disown any purpose or willingness to leave the impression that the good woman was miraculously cured; or, if not, that he will justify the impression by something more than a story which a zealous believer related to her beloved pastor. And if it shall appear that in these last days God is renewing the experience of the apostolical church, no one will join the good pastor of the First Presoyterian Church in thanksgiving and praise more heartly than the writer. We will all open our eyes to the wonderful signs which inaugurate a new period. If, however, the signs are not reliable, it may be well to keep this revival movement, as Mr. Moody has done, on an eyen keel. The TRIBUNE is at liberty to give the name of the writer to any one who may inquire.

PRESEXTERIAN.

EVANSTON.

Monday evening the Philosophical Society met in the Village Library-rooms and histened to a paper on "Silver as a Legal-Tender" by L. J. Gage. Mr. Gage opposed the adoption of the silver standard. The discussion which folowed was participated in by several of the members, and was animated and instructive members, and was animated and instructive. The Society may well feel proud of their success. The membership is increasing, and the interest manifested is very flattering. A suitable room will soon be procured, when they will be better able to accommodate their friends and the mubile.

be better able to accommodate their friends and the public.

The Eclectic Club met at the residence of N. G. Iglehart on the acquiar evening, and enjoyed a literary and social entertainment.

The manner and frequency in which citizens are being approached to give their autograph to covetous individuals for the Post-Office has arrived at such dimensions that it has become very amusing. When two or three are gathered together the all-absorbing topic is the Post-Office. Mr. Clifford, the present incumbent, wishes it understood that he is not a candidate for the office.

The religious meetings continue to be very interesting. The union meetings Thursday and Friday evenings will be conducted by Dr. Noyes and Mr. Chapell.

As there was not a quorum Tuesday evening,

As there was not a quorum Tuesday evening, the Board of Trustees adjourned their meeting for one west.

the Board of Trustees adjourned their meeting for one week.

Tuesday evening Mrs. Dr. Marcy read an original poem for the benefit of the Woman's Lecture Course. The subject, "Life in New England in the Olden Time," was from its nature and the manner in which Mrs. Marcy handled it very entertaining and instructive. Mr. Merwin, assisted by the M. E. choir, interspersed the programme with selections from old-fashioned melodies that prevailed a hundred years ago. foned melodies that prevailed a hundred years ago.

To-day being the one set aside for prayer in the colleges, the recitations in the University will be suspended. Services will be conducted in the chapel at 10:45.

Owing to some misfortune the lecture and experiments in chemistry by Dr. O. H. Mann will be postponed. The Social Club will, however, be entertained by a literary and musical programme this evening.

A MIDWINTER RACE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Kenosha, Wis., Jan. 24.—A trotting-match came off this afternoon for a purse of \$50, best three in five, between John Smith's bay mare Lady Gay and M. Griffin's Sorrel Jim. The pace was witnessed by some \$50 spectators, and all Lady Gay and M. Griffin's Sorrel Jim. The race was witnessed by some 300 spectators, and, all things considered, was the most exciting race of the winter. The track selected for the occasion was the road between Col. Howe's residence and J. G. Gottfredsen's brewery on the North Side. The race was won by Lady Gay in three straight heats. The best time made was 3:01.

COAL SALE.

COAL SALE.

New York, Jan. 24.—Fifty thousand tons of Pittston coal were sold at auction to-day. Seven thousand tons egg opened at \$2.87½; closed at \$2.90; 18,000 tons steamer and grate sold at \$2.83½; 25,000 tons store went at \$3.45.

One hundred thousand tons Scranton coal were also sold, of which 10,000 tons steamboat sold at \$2.65; 20,000 tons grate from \$2.65 to \$2.67½; 15,000 tons egg from \$2.65 to \$2.80; 40,000 tons store from \$3.45 to \$3.47½; 15,000 tons chestnut from \$3.02½ to \$3.13½.

INSTRUCTION. A COMPETENT FRENCH TEACHER DESIGNS TO And an American family where he will give French leisons in exchange for his board. Reference. Address Q 79, Tribune office.

PENCING AGADEMY, 120 LASALLE-ST., REAR OF STR., The strong teaching the property of the pr

VURNITURE CARRIAGES, AND MERCHAND stored at lowest rates in fire-proof warchouse, est Monroe-st. Money advanced to any amount.

fered till fobruary, 1877. Hore is a rare chance.

\$100,000-000 of the fluest buildings on Madison
st., near Pitth-av., used for jobbig house; term
casy; rents now pay 10 per cent net.

I will sell the finest building and lot in Chicago; pay
over \$35,000 rents now; rented to A I temants. Is wil
go at a great bargain for cash. It will net 12 per cen
to beyer; would take \$40,000 in good, clear lands of go at a great bargain for each. It will not 12 per cent to buyer; would take \$60.000 in good, clear imag or property.

Store, and lot 25:115, east front, on Haisted-st., between Monroe and Madison; rents, \$1,500; will take good house and lot in city.

80,500—Fine two-story and basement octagon-front brick dwelling, barn, and lot 25:123, on Monroe-st., cast of Robey. This is certainly cheap enough.

Fine framed dwelling, all modern improvements, lot 38:180, a few doors cast of Throop-st. on Monroe-st. Will be sold at a bargain.

All classes of busines. Feridence, and farm property for sale and exchanges. As I handle no property for raise and exchanges. As I handle no property for myself, my attention is entirely given to my clients.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR FIRST-CLASS I lows lands, a central business block, one block of Court-flows square, in Chicago, 1310,000 ULRICH & BARNES, Room 3, 65 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON INDIANA-AV, near Tweaty-minth-st., at a great bargain; must be sold. J. M. FESTANA 122 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. POR SALR—220 PER ACRE—A GOOD SEX-ACRE
farm, 2 miles south of Lawrenceville, Lawrence
County, Ill., 128 acres under cultivation, good 5-room
dwelling, good 3-room tenant house, fine orchard of
all kinds of fruit, 200 acres of heavy timber; one of
the cheapest farms in the West land is frist-clean. Call
at once and get a bargain. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 146
Madison-8. Madison-st.

FOR SALE-FIRST-CLASS STOCK-FARM, 1.440

acres, in Riley County, Kansas, \$10,000, worth over
\$20,000. E. P. HOTCHKISS & CO., 142 Lasalis-st.,

soom 3. COR SALE—WELL-IMPROVED PARM OF 700 acres, 50 miles north of Chicago; \$25 per acre; 53,000 down. Address 1 2. Tribune office. FOR SALE-100-ACRE FARM, IS MILES FROM city, well-improved timber and water; great bargain if taken soon. H. WHIPPLE, Boom 14, 104 Washington.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. POR SALE-OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY IM-proved of vacant-Fine place in Hyde Payl, good house and grounds, barn, water, sewer, etc. ULRICH a BARNES, Room 8, 80 Washington-st. FOR SALE—12 TAKEN THIS WEEK, 2250 CASE
Will buy four lots in South Lyan, corner of Sixty
fath and Hoyne-sts, sittle perfect. Call on or address
owner, TINNER, Clara House, 341 South Clark-st. BEAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-PARTIES OWNING LAND IN IOWA can find a purchaser by corresponding with B. L. HARDING, Creston, Ia.

TO HENT-HOUSES. TO RENT-HOUSE 547 WARASH-AV.: VERY DE-sirable for a dressmaker or any light business, hav-pty to GEO. NEWBURY, 5 and 5 Bryas Block. Submroan.

TORENT-HOUSE AT KENWOOD: LARGE FRAME building, water, ma. furnace, near depoi, \$40. ULRICH & BARNES, Room N. 85 Washington-8.

TO RENT_BOOMS. TO RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board. Kingsbury Block, Handolph-st., near Clark. Apply at Room 30. near Clark. Apply at Room 30.

TO RENT-2-20 WABASH-AV., SOUTHEAST CORner Jackson-st., desirable and commodious rooms
to good tenants.

TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS; PRICES LOW;
gentlemen only; single and on suite; gas and fire.
Room 16, northeast corner State and Monroe-sts. Mrs.
HIXON.

TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, Isingle or en suite. 193 East Washington-st. Room 2.

TO RENT-FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms in Bryant Block, northcast corner Randolen and Dearborn-sts. Apply to W. RUDDY. Room 34. Elevator in building.

TO RENT-A SUITE OF PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms, with water and cook-stove; terms moderate. 161 West Washington-st.

TO RENT-HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite; best location in city; from \$10 \$16 \$ month, at 161 South Clark-st., Room 11. TO BENT-STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

Offices.
TO RENT-SPLENDID DESK ROOM OR LIGHT front office on most elegant second floor in city. 203 ctate-st., second floor. Miscellaneous.

TO BENT-HOTEL-CORNER OF MADISON AND Sheldon-sta; first-class order. Apply on premises.

WANTED-TO BENT.

WANTED-TO RENT-NORTH SIDE-FURNISH-ed parlor or second-story room for ladies' class; only needed twice a week in the forenon; between Clark and Dearborn-sta, and not above Chicago-av. N 73, Tribunc office. 73, Trionne omoe.

WANTED-TO RENT-BY A YOUNG MARRIED
Couple. 4 or 5 unfurnished rooms missble for
housekeeping; must be in good order and near Van
Buren-st. cars. Address 6 or, Tribune ogice. FINANCIAL.

A DVANCES ON FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, and Planos left on storage at lowest rates.

CARSWELL & MASON, 116 Quincy-st., west of City Hall.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, A bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Hoom 5 and 6. Established 1864. A DVANCES ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, OR OTHER collaterals: also money loaned on furniure without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 3. DALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE MONEY TO loan on real estate in sums from \$1,000 to \$5,000. 7 Hawley Building, S. W. cor. Madison and Dearborn.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BANK CHARTER; ORGANings bink; cheap to good parties. Address \$58, Tribune office. MERCHANDISE, HOUSEHOLD, AND OTHER goods of value stored and money loaned on same. THOMAS A. HILL, 125 Dearborn-st. THOMAS A. HILL. 125 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LEND IN SUMS TO SUIT ON IOWA
and Hilhols farming lands and on Chicago real
estate. Address P. O. hon 380, Chicago.

MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON FURNITURE
SON, Room 3. 118 Handolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT INTEREST ON MERclaudide. furniture, or buggles stored in fre-proof
warchouse 160 W. Monroe-st. Usual rates for storage.

warehouse 100 W. Monroe-st. Usual rates for storage.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON IMproved city real estate. J. HENRY EOFF, 14
Resper Block, 93 Clark-st.

PARTIES WISHING TO INVEST A FEW HUNdreds in a really good thing (a fortune) should
apply to CARR, in clgar store, 154 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN, IN SUMS OF \$4,000 AND UPWARDS,
1 at sper cent, and \$1,000 and upwards, at 8 and 10,
upon improved city property. LYMAN & JACKSON,
35 Portland Block.

TO LOAN—SECO, \$1,000, \$1,250, \$1,500, AND OTHer sums on Cook County real estate. JOHN C.
LONG, 72 East Washington-st.

127 ANTED—70 BORROW—\$1,000 ON GOOD SR. LONG, 72 East Washington-st.

WANTED—TO BOIRROW-\$1.000 ON GOOD SEcurity (collateral), etc months or one year; will
pay 114 per cent. Principals address Q78, Tribune.

\$500 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN AT 9 PER
BUTLER, Room 27 Portiand Block, 107 Dearborn-st. SI.000 - WANTED - TO BORROW \$1,000 FOR \$3.000 IN NOTED - TO BORROW \$1,000 FOR \$3.000 IN NOTED - TO BORROW \$1,000 FOR \$3.000 IN NOTED - TO BORROW \$1,000 FOR \$1.000 IN NOTED - TO BORROW \$1, 1874; first-class real estate security required. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington. \$10.000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT. ON city improved property at 8 and 9 per cent; no commission. E. GRACE, 249 South Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE. EXCHANGE—LARGE STOCK OF APPLE TREES, with or without the land, for sale or exchange for personal or city procestry. Address TiO, Tribune.

FOR EXCHANGE—OR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS forms, 350 and 120 acres, Davies Co., Mo. Want stocks of goods clare city property or saything standard. Second Clare City property or saything standard. Second Clare City property or saything standard. Second Clare City property or saything standard. FOR EXCHANGE—BRICK HOUSE AND SO-POO.
123 Dearborn-st. or good farm. J. M. PESTANA. TO EXCHANGE-A GOOD FARM OF 630 ACRES

Afty miles west of Chicago, for clear city unmarks
In, Tribune office. 111, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A VERY DESIRABLE BRICE residence, with modern improvements, well located; Manuard roof. Want a good farm or stock of goods. Would pay some cash. JONES & HAYES, owners, 134 Madison-st., Room 4. 48 LOTS ON WEST SIDE TO EXCHANGE FOR farming lands. M. D. DEAN, 49 State-st. \$85,000 ONE OF THE BEST AND LARGES

A RISOLUTE DIVORCES-PARTIES WHO CLAIM At to obtain "special favors" from courts or court officers are "swindiers," and are without reputation or responsibility. Anything that can be legally done we have facilities for doing. "Divorces produced according to law," Write or call. Law office of P. MONT-GOMENT, 162 Washington-st., Room 10. GOMENT, 182 Washington-st., Room 19.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in every State and Territory for incompatibility, etc. Residence unmode. Fee after decree; 12 years calorisance. A. GOODSLOS, 124 Decanorar-st.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED other causes 'thritem year' superisance. A. GOODSLOS, 124 Decanorar-st.

TER, 132 Despron-st., Rooms 8 and 8 Chicagon, R. R. H. N. B. -Unonestionable references. Fee after decree.

DIVORCES—VALID DECREES FOR ANY CAUSE is any experience and every facility to please clients. Call or address HESSLE A. ROGERS, 81 and 83 Clarkst. Room 7. NOTICE-I AM THE ONLY PERSON OBTAININ
NOTICE-I AM THE ONLY PERSON OBTAININ
Legal divorces, bearing occidente of Judge of the
Court. I also refer to Clerk of Court and business me
in Chicago. G. R. Silkis, 57 Ashinoi Block, Chicago

DENTON'S ABRIDGEMENT OF THE DEBATS
ORAPIN'S Hook Store, corner Madison and Deart. CASH PAID FOR BOOKS—CASH IN YOUR HAND for good books. Call or address CHAPIN'S, corner Madison and Dearborn-412.

WANTED-MALE HELP. V salesman who is acquainted with the Westernate. Address, with reference, T77, Tribune office.

WANTED-CASHIFR THAT CAN LOAN 82,000:
8100 a month and board; real-sectes security; internst. Call at 138 East Madison-st., Room 6.

WANTED - CHAIN-MAKER - A COM man who thoroughly understands his teady work at fair wages. RICHARDS WORKS CO., Clinton and Washington-sts. Coachmen, Teamsters, etc.
ANTED-A MAN AS COACHMAN AND TO
Work about the house, Address, with references
salery required, X 26, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT of any kindi, parties in want of male help furnished free. 117 South Chark-64, Boom 12.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Mareo Saleman Prom 28 To 46 YEARS
of age to take orders for Dr. Nasher's late family
medical work. One hundred mes will reach this rich
are making a bare living, yet could save money selling
this book. If you have money enough to get out of
lows, a desire to make more and ears it, call and see
at or write. Commercial travelers who think of changing will do well to investigate. W. J. HOLLAND &
CO., 36 Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL FUR NEW ARTICLES
for office and household use. AMERICAN NOVELTY CO., 113 East Madison-st., Room is.

WANTED—CAYASSERS FOR ADVENTISEMENTS
for a Western paper of large circulation. To
make headquarters and spead most of his time in Chicafor. Reference required. A good position for the
fight man. Address JOURNALIST, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE WORKINGMAN IN EACH WANTED—AN ACTIVE WORKINGMAN IN EACH country fown, to take an exclusive, permanent and productive fown, to take an exclusive, permanent and productive forms, to take an exclusive, permanent and productive forms. UNVERTIN, Box 2461, St. Louis Farthenian free. W. LOVERIN, Box 2461, St. Louis WANTED-FIVE SALESMEN WHO BAVE HAD experience in soliciting. To the right map we may a fair calary and give a permanent business. Must be first-class men in every respect. Address Q 81, ritunes office. Must be first-class men in every respect. Address Q 81, Tribuse office.

WANTED-YOUNG MAN TO-DAY FOR ANOTHER city. Entire control of a very profitable business given. \$100 cash necessary. Inquire at 123 Madison-81., Room 7.

WANTED-AGENTS THAT KNOWA GOOD THING when they see it so call on us, as we have something good to offer them. Office of Christian Voices, 137 Madison-81.

WANTED-TO A. F. AND A. MASONS-\$100 TO \$250 a month; good salesmen wanted, city and country. Apply at 14c Clark-81., Room 35.

WANTED-A POUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN PHO-tograph gallery and learn the art; good chances at art gallery, 20 Wess Randolph-21.

WANTED-AUCTIONEER. CALL AT 172 WEST W ANTED-MAN IN BRANCH COAL OFFICE:
No. 1, Chicago-av. Market.
W ANTED-I WILL GUARANTEE THAT LIVE,
active men can make from \$10 to \$25 a day in
this city and country selling our goods. Strangers now
in the city before returning home, call and be conymeed. Hoom 8, 99 Madison-8.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. Domestics.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENERAL foundations of the foundation of t WANTED-IN SMALL, PRIVATE FAMILY, A thoroughly competent girl for cook and laundress; need not apply without the best of references. 714 Walbash 4v. WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT GER man, Scotch, or Scandmaylan girl for genera housework in a family of four. Call at 662 West Harri-son-st. WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE washer, and fronce; best ferrences required. Apply at 84 North Dearborn 4t.

WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND I FOL. Apply at 427 North Lassificat.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO CHOR, WASH, AND ITOL. Apply at 407 North Lassificest.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED girl for general housework in a small family; good wages! Swedish, Norweg an, or Danish preferred; references required. Apply at 1149 Michigan-ex.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR BOHEMIAN GIRL from 16 to 18 years old, to heip in housekeeping; can find a good and deady place at 80, 91 Twenty-firth-st., between Frairie and Calumete sex.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDISH, OR NORWEGIAN gian girl for general housework and to wash and from. Inquire at No. 91 Michigan-av., near Twenty-firth-st. 2

WANTED—SWEDE, NORWEGIAN, OR GERMAN girl to do general housework; must come well recommended. 478 Michigan-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. 180 WARTED—478 FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND PASTRY

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND PASTRY cook in a large bearding-house. Apply at 336 West Washington-st., busement. WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HUSE-work of a private family. Call at 357 West Con-apply.

WANTED-A WET NURSE AT 901 MICHIGAN-av., Dear Twenty-sixth-st. BOARDING AND LODGING.

2 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR CALUMET-AY,
2-Large alcove room and suite on second floor, with
superior board, Stone front; flooration unsurpassed.

18 ELDRIDGE-COURT-ONE LARGE PARLOR,
single, furnished, with board. single, furnished, with board.

EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—ENGLISH HOUSE;
createnant commutation tickets, 21 meals, \$4.

Board for ladies or gentlemen \$4 to \$5 per week;
with use of plano. 353 STATE-ST., BETWEEN VAN BUREN AND Harrison-sis.—building known as the Clarence House. Desirable rooms with board at low rates.

374 STATE-ST.—PLEASANT BOOMS. WITH board, for ladies and gentlemen, for \$4.50 and 85 per week.

1151 WABASH-AV.—SECOND STORY FRONT FRONT FRONT fourte, nicely furnished, with board, also single room, in fine location, and satisfactory rates.

CHOICE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR ONE GENTLE-man to let, with board, in private family; first-class house, near Thirteenth st. Address Q42, Tribune.

MONROE HOUSE, 71 EAST MONROE-ST.—REcently opened; nlocky furnished rooms, heated,
to rent by day, week, or month, at low prices.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.,
near Monroe-st.—Board and room, \$1.50 per day,
\$5 to 85 per week; room, without board, 50 cents, 75
cents, and \$1 per day, \$2.50 to \$5 per week. ST. CLAIR HOUSE, OPPOSITE PALMER HOUSE S178 State-st.—Good rooms \$2 to \$3 per week to genta rooms for married couples with or without board. ROARD WANTED.

OARD-AND ROOM BY GENT, WIFE, AN baby: North Side. Give terms and partienlars. D baby: North Side. Give terms and particulars. T, Tribune office.

DOARD—AND INSTRUCTION FOR A YOUNG DAMED—AND INSTRUCTION FOR A YOUNG DAMED—AND INSTRUCTION FOR A YOUNG DAMED—AND INSTRUCTION FOR A YOUNG WILLIAM OF A SMALL PROPERTY OF THE WAY of, Tribune office.

DOARD—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN AND COM
fortable room in strictly private family, no board
ing-house. Address Z 7, Tribune office.

THE TOLL-GATE! PRIZE PICTURE SENT FREE
An ingenious gem! Fifty objects to find! Address,
with stamp, E. C. ABBEY, Buffalo, N. Y. WANTED - SOME SAMPLE-TABLES CHEAP wholesale business. Address B, Carrier 1, Sta tion A.

WANTED-PARLOR BILLIARD-TABLE TO USE on dining-table in room 11213, Address B, care Carrier L. Station A.

WANTED-TO PURCHASE CHEAP-A GOOD WANTED-TO PURCHASE CHEAP-A GOOD \$12,000 cach and palance in good inside improved property and time paper. Address 0 42, Tribune office. HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CO.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF EXPRESS WAGON A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF EXPRESS WAGON Concerd, N. H.; also several second-hand buggles at plactons, top and open; good makers and sell cheap PENNOYER & CO. 303 Wahsah-av. PENNOYER & CO., 202 Wabsah-av.

FOR SALE-GREAT BARGAINS-SEVEN HORSES.

Fit for all use; warranted sound, and one week's trial given. Also, all kinds of carriages, coupes, rooks-ways, phaetons, side-bars, top delivery wagons, express wagons. All kinds of harmess, double and single, new and second-hand. Horses, buggies, and delivery wagons to let by the day or week. Money advanced. Will sell a monthly payment. The above must be sold to pay dvances. H. C. WALKER, 249, 251, 257, and 20-state-st. I' North Clark et.

POR SALE—CHEAP—A LARGE. SOUND, TOUNG,
work horse for \$80, and a fast, gentle business
horse for \$80; a nice buggy mare for \$35, and an excelent patent-wheel buggy for \$30. Must be sold to-day
for want of use. Call, if you want a bergain, at \$7,
west Fifteenth-st, block cant of Blue Initiad-so. HAVE THE LARGEST AND REST PART sleigh in the city, which can be bired at all hour od at remonable rates. OSCAR FIELD, 165 Mich delegh is the cuty, and at remonship rates. OSCAR PIRLD, its sand at remonship rates. OSCAR PIRLD, its sand at remonship rates. OSCAR PIRLD, its sand its sand in the sand its sand its

POR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE CHICAGO Tribune for the Centennial year of 1976. A valuative volume for the Centennial year of 1976. A valuative volume for future reference. Address Off. Tribune.

FOR SALE—WALNUT DESK. COUNTER WITH IT drawns. It feet of theiring, and step-incider, wheelearing, 18 feet of theiring, and step-incider, wheelearing. The State of, necoda floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE Stockkeepers, Clerks, etc.

CITUATION WAYTED-AS SHIPPING CLERK OF
Correspondent, Hare had 15 years' experience in
treight business, and am fully commentent to attend to
all the detail connected with forested. talls connected with forwarding business. Bes nees. Address G B E, care E. R. Hord & Co. SITUATION WANTED-BY A MAN OF SEVERA years residence in the city, with some first-class southing firm, as collector or editvery circk, where is could loan his employer \$500; best of references given Address \$41. Tribuse office.

SITE ATION WANTED—IN TOWN OR COU by a man thoroughly competent and reliab good perman, caprelence in traveling, posted i and prescriptions, and familiar with real esta-conveyancing; has a horse and buggy which he works and the moderate and the properties of the pro-

CITUATION WANTED-WRITING, COPYING, OR any kind of work by which a smart young man can pay his way while studying law in this city. Address, for one week, N St. Tribune office. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. Bonnestics.
SITUATION WANTED-BY COMPETENT GIRL TO do second work or general housework; good city reference if required. Please address L St, Tribune office, stating wages.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A WOMAN AS FIRST Class cook or working housekeeper, other in city or country Call at 1976 South Dearborn-st. ANNIS THOMPSON.

SIDUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-CLASS dreas, for 2 days, white The Truation and true. Addreas, for 2 days, white Tribune office.

SIDUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE OTRE as cook in a private family. Please call at 18 Twenty-sixth-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A GERMAN GIRL AS a first-class pastry cook, meat cook, or laundress. Please call or address, for three days, i. G. 176 West Madison-st. SITUATION WANTED BY A COMPETENT GIT to do second work or general housework in a privatemily; references if required. Call for two days at West Mouroe st. West Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO D
general housework in a small private family refleences if wanted. Please call at 47 Twenty-nixth-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE GIT to do general housework. Call at 152 Want V Burea-as.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO HOUSEWORK IN A
first-class family; is competent to take charge. 74
state-at., third floor. Cali to-day. SITUATION WANTED-IN A RESTAURANT. AD-Offess B 78, Tribune omes.

CITUATION WANTED BY CANADIAN THOS oughly competent, as cook and hundress; will general work. References fruit class, 1045 indiana-CITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT OF STREET SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD NORWEGIAN DAYS of the do general housework. Call at 208 Hab STUATION WANTED-BY A PHRNCH GIRL TO GO general housework in a small family; good reference. Call at 200 Halted-str., up stairs.

STUATION WANTED-BY A GIUL TO DO housework in a respectable private family. Call at 38 West Thirteenth-st., in reas. 138 West Thirteenth-st., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.

Where there are no children, to do second work: so
objections to the country. Flease address Q 20, Friouse.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COOD GIRL TO DO
second work for take care of children. Address diable st., West Side.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSE
OF SECOND WORK in a private family. Reference
SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK.

Washer, and fromer, in city or country; good references. Please call or address dy Indiana sw.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK

SAM help with sewing. References given. Address
Way. Tribuine office. SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPS to cook, wash, and from in a private reference given. Call for 2 days at 306 Ca reference given. Call for 2 days at 306 Canal-st.

S'ITUATION WANTED—BY A VERT COMPETENT,
Willing, and pleasant Hobernian girt to do general
housework in a small family; have reference. Call at
144 Twentieth-st.

S'ITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL OR
nurse. 27 Finnell-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A SCOTCH WOMA to cook, wash, and from and do general housewor in a small family and small bouse. Call at 315 Fourth wy. up-eater. A., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO Kitchen work or ceneral housework; no objections to a respectable boarding-house. Apply at 124 North Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework. Please call for two days at 136 Buttorucki-st., near Twentieth. References given.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO HISSPECTABLE girls, one as first-class cook, washer, and irroser, and the other as second girl or nurse. No objection to city or country. Call for two days at 226 Calumnia-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework or plan cooking. Please call at 704 Indians-av.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD SMART GIR S to do second work, or would do reacted housewor in a small family. Good references. No chication to city or country. Please call for two days at 404 State GITUATION WANTED-BY A MIDDLE tomed to good society and a stranger in the city Twentieth-st. CITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER. Swidow, practicable and competent; widower's fami-y preferred. Call at a North Clark-stal Room 30.

Employment Agencies.
CITUATIONS WANTED-FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian of German female help of pplied at G. DUSKE'S office. 80 Milwaukee-av. CITUATIONS WANTED-LADIES, FOR COMPE. O tent, reliable, female servants please call at "The Scandinavian Servant-Giris" Association, "276 Division-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A LADY, TO LEARN Sa trade. Apply at 208 West Handolph-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A TOUNG GIRL TO circk in a confectionery and bakery; has had two rears' experience, or will wait on an edierly lady and do licht housework. Flease call or address Miss C, at 500 West Lake-5t, third door.

BUSINESS CHANCES. per day at an expenditure of \$5,000. Any one desiring to purchase can remove the whole, if desired, to Sarniso or Port Huron, by barges, and recerect them for about \$2,000. Fartise desiring an order to examine the property address the proprietor, H. AFTHILL, F.-O. Box No. 3361, New York, or J. T. GARROW, Barrister, Goderich, for the purpose.

TOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE NICE DRUG STOCK and fixures in a small town in Central Michigan; good location and trade. Address 5:50, Tribune office.

TOR SALE—RESTAURANT AND COFFEE HOUSE well Stited at, doing good business. Parties going east. Call at \$1 Fifth-av.

east. Call at 91 Fifth-av.

POR SALE—5700 WILL BUY PACTORY. 2 STORY.

SOLED, with e-horse power boiler and eagins, and
40 feet shafting, all in good running order; used for
furniture manufacturing. 985 North Habsted-as.

IF THE CAPITALISTS OF CHICAGO WISH TO
fuvest money in a square, legitimate manufacture,
sure to pay large dividends, call at 95 North Clark-at.

Itoom is, and investigate for themselves. Morgan
flound. House.

\$150 WILL BUY A GOOD-PAYING SALOON in good to antion: a bargain; must sell this week. 240 Randolph-st., near Market.

\$1.000 -GENTLEMEN WANTING AN EASY. Can be a courte an interest in one already established, with from \$500 to \$1,000. Call at se kass Madison-st., Room to. Hours 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

A SPECIAL INDUCEMENT—WE WILL SELL FOR \$210 an elegant upright piano with all new improvements, to make proom for alterations in our building.

H. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

DECKER BROS. PIANOS AND ESTEY OEGANS for sale and for rent; lowest prices and casicat terms in the city. STOKY & CAMP, 211 State-st.

TORS SALE—\$15 YIOLIN FOR \$6, 22 BOW FOR \$11.

For shale state-st. YIOLIN FOR \$6, 22 BOW FOR \$1.

To \$6 piano stocks for \$3; econd-hand piams stocks for \$1.50; piano covers 75 cents to \$2; guitar to rent, as ELMURE & CO. \$3, 326 State-st., second foor.

OR SALE—ALL KINDS OF GOOD IMPROV sewing-machines at from \$15 to \$40 to per saces. Private loss office 125 Clark-st., Hoom 2. Interest of the serving machine for the serving machine sold on easy monthly ments. Althoral discount to those who wish to these for each. Owing to the fact that numerous its advertise for eals spurious. Singer seving a panel, we inform the public that we will sail go and, we inform the public that we will sail go and the serving machine should be seven to the serving machine to the serving machine the serving machine that the serving machine to the serving machine that the serving machine that the serving machine that the serving machine the serving machine that the serving machine that the serving machine that the serving machine the se

LOST AND POUND. OST-AN ENAMELED GOLD BRACKLET, twon Field Letter & Co. and Division-starmed of St.U. S. IEDFIELD, 110 Lake-st, and start will be paid.

GREAT BARGAINS IN ELEGANT PA

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. on, twelve pages... ostpaid, 1 year.....

WERKLY EDITION, POSTPAID.

ne propies sent free.

rent delay and mistakes, he sere and give Postidreas in full, including State and County.

Rances may be made either by draft, express
fice order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TRINS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

fell-sered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week
derivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week
eas THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
other Madison and Dearborn-sis.. Chicago, Ill.

TRIBUNE BUILDING DIRECTORY.

COMME.

1. CHARTER OAK LIFE (Insurance Dep'L).

2. TO RENT.

2. GUSTIN & WALLACE. J. T. DALE.

4. DUEBER WATCH-CASE MAN'F'G COMPANY.

6. NEW YORK WATCH COMPANY.

7. TO RENT.

8. WM. C. DOW. A. J. BROWN. W. ROBBINS.

4. WEIGHT & TYRRELL.

7. TO RENT.

8. WM. C. DOW. A. J. BROWN. W. ROBBI

9. WRIGHT & TYRRELL.

10. CHARTER OAK LIPE (Losn Dep't.).

11-12. FAIRCRILD & BLACKMAN.

13. HENRY E. SEELYE. W. D. COOPER.

14-15. JAMES MORGAN. R. W. BRIDGE.

16. CENTENNIAL PUBLISHING COMPANY.

17. M. D. HARDIN.

18-18. D. K. PEARSONS & CO.

90. HUTCHINSON & LIPE.

20. HUTCHINSON & LUFF. 21. O. L. BASKIN & CO. 22. ASSOCIATE EDITOR.
25. EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.
24. MANAGING EDITOR.
25. ASSOCIATE EDITORS.
26. L. C. EARLE. W. J. BARNEY & CO.

WILLIAM BROSS.
A. H. F. NORCROSS. J. A. MCELDOWNEY
A REDPATH LYCEUM BUREAU.

W. W. DEXTER.
GEORGE L. THATCHER.
NIGHT EDITOR.
CITY EDITOR. ses in the Building to rent by W. C. DOW. AMUSEMENTS.

New Chicago Theatre. Clark street, between Lake and Randol nandeur Cateneuve, the Prestidigitateur

Baverly's Theatre.

hiph street, between Clark and LaSalle, and of Daly's Fifth Avenue Company. McVicker's Theatre. Ison street, between Dearborn and State. Er sent of Louise Pomeroy. "As You Like It." Nos. 93, 85, and 87 Madison street. Gr

Union Park Congregational Church, ashington street and Ashland avenue. Lecture." Fowler on "Life-Health and Life-Culture." SOCIETY MEETINGS.

omas J. TURNER LODGE. NO. 409, A. F. & A. fill confer the Master Masons' degree at Freema liall, 76 Rest Mouroe-st. (American Expressing), Toureday evening, Jan. 23. at 7:300 cilote, my brethren are cordinily invited to meet with All members of this Lodge are requested to but. Garci sounds prompt at 7:300 p. m. By order M. W. M. 8TANTON, Secretary.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1877.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exange yesterday closed at 941

Action was taken in the House yesterday which will probably result in preventing the Texas Pacific subsidy job from seeing daylight again during the present session. The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and a two-thirds vote will be necessary to get it before the House again.

We have never supposed for a mo that WASHBURNE had any prospect of being elected Senator, and therefore have not ad-vocated, advised, or favored the presentation of his name. We knew very well that, while manliness to vote for Logan dozens of times, the latter's crowd would never reciprocate the favor after his chances had faded out. They have shown that the election of a Republican Senator is not a paramount considere

Once more the brilliant philosopher and metaphysician who by one of those rare ac-cidents in local politics has been twice elect-ed to an office for which he is peculiarly qualified, that of Coroner of Cook County, has lightened up the dull and heavy files of official literature with an annual report which will command very general attention by reason of its unique and interesting con-Coroner Dierzsch is a jewel of an officer, and no one, excepting, perhaps, County-Commissioner Contx and County-Attorney ROUNTREE, can possibly read his annual report, which we print this morning, with-out hoping that he more leaves the ng that he may long be elec present the subjects of his official spared to present the subjects of his chical labors in the exceedingly instructive and en-tertaining way for which he has become

the Senate his speech on the Arbitration bill, made what is characterized as the great olitical speech of his life. Besidesing with the force that earnest convic tion imparts to the words of such an orato the nearly unanimous sentiment of the mos powerful constituency, in point of number league. His was the voice of the great State of New York pleading for re-lief at the hands of Congress from the uncertainty and distrust that have clogged the wheels of industry and commerce. sels of industry and comm SARGENT and DAWES made spe pposition to the bill, the latter present an amendment providing that the que of votes east in any State for Preside tors shall not be reviewed by the sion. The purpose of this prop tion is manifestly to nullify the effect of the bill, and it will undoubtedly be voted down.
At the evening session, Senator Bayand delivered a masterly argument in favor of the
bill, as did also Senator Cumstriatur, and at
a late hour (1 o'clock a. m.) the Senate was ied in debating the all-important

at \$17.00 for February and \$17.27j

steady, at 62c asked for February. Hogs were in fair demand, and were firm at the ivance of Tuesday, sales making at \$6.00 ©6.65 for common to choice. Cattle were steady, with sales at \$3.00@5.60 for common to choice. Sheep were lower, selling at \$2.75 @5.00. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$106.12} in greenbacks at the close.

In view of the fact that Jupon Davis has been prominently identified with party pol-itics of late, having been a candidate for the Presidency at the St. Louis Democratic Convention, and being at the present time the Democratic candidate for United States Senator from Illinois, it is regarded in Washington as practically settled that Judge Davis will not be named as the fifth by the four Justices designated in the Arbitration bill. Under the circumstances Judge Davis himself would probably prefer that some other selection should be made, and it would be eminently proper that this wish should be respected. Justice Bradler, of New Jersey, who was appointed by President Grant in 1870, is likely to be the fifth member of the judicial section of the Commiss on in the event of the passage of the bill.

Affairs at Springfield took a curious and exciting turn yesterday, and the balloting closed with the Senatorial contest as far as ever from settlement. The nomination of Judge Lawrence as the Republican candidate led to a sudden change of front by the opposition, who incontinently dropped Anderson, although they had solemnly made him their caucus candidate, and concentrated their forces upon Davis. They would have elected the latter but, for the stubborn resistance of Senator Kenoz and Representative HICKEY, both of whom bolted Davis outright, and could not be induced by threats, curses, or cajolement to give the two votes necessary to elect him. They settled down upon Haines, and stuck to him throughout, encouraged by the votes of a large number of Republicans, who stood by them until Davis' back was effectually broken for the day.
This policy involved a heavy draft upon LAWRENCE's votes, although the latter re ceived eleven Democratic votes on the thirty-ninth and last ballot, and if the matter had peen skillfully managed this Democratic reaction might have been taken advantage of to elect LAWRENCE; at least, the effort might have been made, but there seemed to be no concert of action planned to meet such a contingency. A sufficient portion of the Democratic support of LAWRENCE was in thorough earnest to have warranted s general change of Republican votes from HAINES to LAWRENCE before the result of the thirty-ninth ballot was announced, and the fact that no attempt was made to test the possibility of electing some other Republican besides Logan augurs poorly to-day's renewal of the contest. · Our

latest advices from Springfield are to the effect that Representative HICKEY has at last been whipped into the Democratic ranks, and will vote for Davis Democratic ranks, and will vote for DATS to-day, who will again be presented as the Democratic-Independent candidate. There are still several Democrats, however, who are counted upon as liable to assist in the election of LAWRENCE if they are allowed the opportunity. The situation is doubtful and complicated, with the weight of the chances against the election of a Republican Senator.

POPULARITY OF THE ARBITRATION BILL The more the Arbitration bill is considered, the more strongly is it commended to the approval of the general public. The very reporting of the bill with such unanimity by the Joint Committee has given new hopes to the country, and under the assurances that the bill will speedily become a law there is a visible revival of confidence in all business circles. The professional politician, who exists only by the success of his side of politics, refuses to consider and refuses to underbe injured or paralyzed by political compliin, and if anybody wants to fight, we can put lown a rebellion in 1877 just as 'we' one down in 1861." But the country does not want to put down another rebellion : it demands that there shall be no rebellion to

The Democratic party violently insists

out down.

that, in the absence of any legislation by Congress, each House has the right to object to the counting of the vote of any disputed State: that to count a vote requires the approval of both Houses; that, under these circumstances, the House of Representatives should object to the vote of Louisiana, thereby defeating an election by the Elect oral College, in which case the Democratic House will be authorized to proceed to the election of TILDEN. On the other hand, the ublicans insist with equal pertinacity that, in the absence of legislation, the excl sive authority to count the votes is vested in the President of the Senate, who, being a Republican, must so count the votes as to elect Gov. HAYES. In the absence of legislation these two plans will, in all human 14th of February the country will be sub jected to the strife of the two parties, each backed or led by one House of Congress preparing to inaugurate two President and two opposing Governments. Was there ever an occasion which so imperiously demands that legislation which shall render that terrible condition of affairs or cannot hold my office." The

impossible should be promptly enacted The general public has no sympathy with the man who declares "Unless our candidate be made President, I cannot be appointed of office-holders or office-seekers, but insis that, when the absence of law or legislation means civil war or a strife growing out of a partisan count of the votes, Congress shall provide the legislation which will prevent such a state of things.

nterests of every man, the industrial em ployments of the land, the great transports tion and navigation interests, and the vast multitude of wage-laborers, all demand that here be peace; that there shall be an nonest and fair count, not by a partisan but by a tribunal in which the whole body of the people have full confidence. There is not an honest man in the United States who is not willing to in the United States who is not willing to trust, and willing, even in advance, to accept as final, the judgment of the five Justices of the Supreme Court on the question to be submitted to them. Four of these five Justices were appointed to office by Republican Presidents, and were selected for affice because they were Republicans. They are all experienced lawyers and Judges, and will have no difficulty in reaching a judgment about the plain and direct question whether five experienced Judges will hardly fail to agree, and the American people, who are accustomed to accept law from the courts and not from party caucuses, will unhesitatingly adopt the decision as their own. Have Re-publicans so little faith in the legality and ustice of their claim that they are unwilling to trust five Justices of the Supreme Court to decide a question of law on which that claim rests? We approve this bill because it is it

wise, and expedient in itself; because it guarantees such an ultimate count according

guarantees such an ultimate count according to law and justice as is not possible to be obtained from two opposing Houses of Congress, or from two contending and hostile Presidents and their followers. We approve it because we consider it essential to the success of the Administration of President Hayes that he shall be declared elected with the hearty and cheerful acceptance of the country. Declared elected by this judicial crutiny of the law, there will not be a murmur of objection in the land. The whole people will accept the finding of that Court as final, and, instead of entering his office confronted by a rival President, and treated as an usurper by one House of Congress an by nearly one-half the members of the other House, with the Governments of one-half the States disputing the validity of his elec-tion and probably supporting the opposing President, he will enter it with as much unanimity as to the legality of his election as WASHINGTON OF GRANT did. We con sider that an Administration organized unde such circumstances, with every serious ob-jection removed, will be able to exercise a power and a control for public good such as it can never hope for with one-half the peo-ple holding it in hostile contempt. This is a nation where public opinion reigns su-preme. That public opinion is always en-listed on the side of law and justice, and the man or party who refuses to be these invites, if not deserves, the ofter sweeping retribution of public opinion. Gov. HAYES as President sustained by the whole country, and Gov. HAYES as President in war with one branch of Congress and an op posing President, will occupy widely differ ent positions. In the meantime, the n tional credit, the national honor, and the national integrity will suffer, and we will take our rank with Mexico and Costa Rica Chili and Peru, States where the sword has surped the law, and Constitutions are foun n the pronunciamentos of adventurers.

The time to stamp out Mexicanization now. The passage of this bill will elevate the American Government in the opinio not only of our own people, but of all na ions. It will be a great American lesso for mankind to study—the submission by the whole people of the United States of fiercely-contested controversy to the arbitranent of a court of law.

A WORD WITH THE JOURNAL. After a snarling preface, in which the Journal indulges in rather wild remarks about THE TRIBUNE and the Senatorial con

test, it adds: As for THE TRIBUNE's claim, that Mr. Wast SURNE could have been elected yesterday on the different ballots, had the Republicans united on different ballots, had the Republicans united on him, that is the sherest nonsense(!) The merest political child knows that had the Republicans so united, one or two [four or five] Democrats who voted for him would have instantly changed and defeated a choice. The Republicans have not, and never had, the strength to elect a Senator. If they had, Senator Louan would have been his own successor, despite the settled personal hate manifested toward him, inside and outside of the Republican

on Monday evening we received a dispatch from Springfield which was published or Tuesday morning. It read as follows: SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 22.-Five Democrat greed in writing to vote for WASHEURNE all day o-morrow (Tuesday). The Republicans are in aucus to-night. They must do likewise, or many

depublicans will leave the cancus.

That those five (four really) Democrats. who would not support Anderson, had for Washbuene was made known to the Republicans, and every one, from Logan down, who chose to know it, was aware of the fact They carried out their agreement in good aith, and cast their votes five times WASHBURNE. There is no authority whatever for saying that they would have gone back on their pledge. They would have gained nothing thereby but the scorn and ntempt of their fellow-members; they uld have elected no Democrat by violating their written guarantee, and would have helped rather than harmed Logan.

After Logan received the caucus nomin ion, The TRIBUNE took the ground that he was entitled to the full Republican strength. His especial backers vociferously declare that he could be elected right off if the 99 Republican votes were cast for him. Tur TRIBUNE called on those members to vote for him who did not like his salary-grab misconduct, his active opposition to Civil-Service Reform, and his malignant warfare upon Secretary Baistow while the latter was fighting the Whisky Ring. Every Republican men ber swallowed his objections, and ignored his repugnance to LOGAN'S bad record, for the sake of the Republican cause, and supported him in solid phalanx, day after day. The friends of Washburnz voted for him thirty odd times, but all in vain. The three or four outside votes could not be procured; no Democrat or Independent could by any persuasive argument or influence be in

vote for him. When it was seen that he could not by any ossibility be elected, and that there was grave danger of an opposition combination being formed that would elect some anti Republican, THE TEIBUNE felt in duty bound to say that it was time to try some other candidate. For doing this, the Journal ma-liciously or thoughtlessly says The Tribuna was actuated "by deep-grounded hate to-wards Senator Logan"! and, after indulging in divers and sundry other groundless ac cusations, threw up the sponge itself, and called on Logan to step down and out, as he had no longer any hope of getting the req-uisite outside votes, and warning him that he was imperiling the chance of secur-ing a Republican Senator. After thus going back on Logan, it would have looked better if the *Journal* had preserved allence in regard to its morning contemporary.

MAN's constant reference, in his speech de-livered Tuesday on the Arbitration bill, to the chance which selects the fifth Judge of "the chance which selects the fifth Judge of the Supreme Court, who will be the fifteenth member of the Commission." As Senator SHEMMAN said repeatedly that the decision of the Board of Arbitration will be by lot, it looks as though he intentionally perverted the meaning of the bill; if not, then he has either failed to read it intelligently or as-sumed to do for the Supreme Judges what the bill authorizes them to do for themselves. As to the appointment of the Justices on the proposed Commission, the language of the law is as follows: may be, the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States now assigned to the First, Third, Eighth, and Ninth Districts shall select, is such manner as a majority of them shall deem fit, another of the Associate Justices of said Court, which five persons shall be members of said Commission, and the person longest in commission of the said Justices shall be President of the Commission. The members of said Commission shall respectively take and subscribe to the following oath: "I (blank) do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will impartially examine and consider all questions submitted to the Commission of which I am a member, and a true judgment given thereon, agreeable to the Constitution and laws, so help me Goo," which oath shall be filed with the Secretary of the Senate.

This confers upon the four Justices appointed by Congress the authority to select

pointed by Congress the authority to select the fifth, and we do not see that Senato SHERMAN has the smallest warrant for as ing that they will make the selection by lot, -that is, by placing the names of the other Justices in a hat and drawing one. On the contrary, there is the strongest presumption that the four Judges will not resort to any such device, and that they will have no difficulty in agreeing unanimously upon one of their associates to act as the fifth. Senator SHERMAN is wrong in accrediting his own strong partyism to Judges of the Supreme Court when called upon to act in a judicial capacity, and when taking a special oath to judge impartially according to the Constitu-tion and laws as they understand them.

THE TREACHERY-TO-PARTY BOSH. One of the most absurd political contra dictions of the time is to be found in th effort which certain Republican newspap that have always set the greatest store party fealty are now making to coerce Re ublican members of Congress to oppose the scheme for arbitration proposed by the Joint Committee. If the measure can be regarded at all in a partisan light, it is much more of a Republican than a Democratic measure and if fealty to party is to be made the tes of support or opposition, then everybody who claims to be Republican in politics is bound to support it. The history of the scheme will sufficiently demonstrate this.

As early as the 10th of December last and as soon as it became apparent that the

the count of the Electoral votes, Mr. Mc CRARY (Republican), of Iowa, offered the WHEREAS, There are differences of opinion as to the proper mode of canvassing the Electoral votes for President and Vice-President, and as to the manner of determining questions that may arise as to the legality and validity of returns made of such

two Houses would not be able to agree upon

otes by the several States; and
WHEREAS, It is of the utmost importance that all differences of opinion and all doubts and uncertainty on these questions should be removed, to the end that the votes may be counted and the result declared by a tribunal whose authority none can question, and whose decision all will accept as

Be it resolved. That a committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker to act in con junction with any similar committee appointed be the Senate to prepare and report without delasuch a measure, either legislative or constitutional as may in their judgment be best calculated to ac complish the desired end, and that ead Committe ave leave to report at any time. This was the initial step in the proceeding

which has resulted in the report of the bill and it was taken in the Democratic House by the ablest lawyer and the leader of the Iowa delegation, which is all but unanimously Republican. That Mr. McCnary did not take it without previous consultation with his fellow-Republican members is proved by the fact that the very next day it received nearly unanimous vote from the Republican side and passed the House by a decided ma-jority. Then it was taken up in the Senate, which has a Republican majority, and was passed by that body. The Republicans in the House having taken the first step, the Republicans of the Senate took the second by appointing their Committee first, which was made up of four Republicans and three Democrats. The Democrats in the House accepted this action as indicative of the Republican idea of the proper proportions of the Committee, and any on their side four Democrats and three Republicans, though the Democratic majority in the House is nearly two-thirds. At every step thus far the project was Republican, and it did not cease to be so after the Join Committee met. Then it was a plan proposed by Mr. EDMUNDS, Republican Se of Vermont, and Mr. McCRARY, Republican member of Iowa which was considered and finally adopted. During the consideration the only apprehension of its failure was from the opposition of the Democratic members, but it was finally adopted by the vote of all the members of both Committees except one. Coming back to Congress, the first advocacy the measure found was in the Republican Senate, where it will have also

first to pass. This is, in brief, the history of the inception and growth of the project now before Congress. It is evident that in its initiation and in every stage of progress the Republic-ans in Congress took the lead, and the Re-publican President, advised by his Republican Cabinet, has already said that he will approve the measure if it pass. In the light of this history, it is rather startling to be told that an advocacy of the bill is evidence of "deserting the Republican party and its interests," and altogether unique find those newspapers opposing it that have always held party fealty to be the first and highest duty of man. Where shall we go hereafter for authoritative information as to what constitutes party fealty, if we may not follow the joint action of the Republic both Houses of Congress, indorsed by the Republican President and his Republican Cabinet? Is the Republican party merely what some obscure or impecun what some obscure or impecunious newspaper sets it up to be, and are Republican principles and interests those alone which have first been submitted to and indorsed by a small innte of journals that happen to claim allegiance to the party? The fact seems to be that the newspapers which are loudest in their denunciations of party disloyalty are the happen to be overruled. After the present experience with them, it is to be hoped that they will print fewer essays in the future upon the horrors and outrages of treachery

to party.

The "unphilosophical jackass" who presides over the columns of the Chicago Bulldozer inflicts upon his disgusted readers a full column of fish-market distribe, of which the following are the mildest samples to be

Mr. O. P. Monron is one of the foremost of the Mr. O. P. Monrow is one of the foremost of the traitorous conspirators who have been plotting to usure the Executive Government by fraud and force. He is not a person guided by any fixed notions of primary truth upon any subject or question; but is a political empiric, a quack to which character, a plentiful lack of mental and moral training, have added the qualities of a reckless and violent partisan and buildozer. The speech of this violent humbug in the Senate on Monday was one of the most characteristic manifestations of the man's deprayed and reckless political character that has ever appeared in print. It cannot be fairly me is not appalled, is not in the least in-

OLIVER P. MORTOR has proven himself to be one of the very strongest men in the Senate for many years past. Wheever has risked a fall with him, has either come off second best or found he had a Hercules to deal with. When Morton attacks a measure, he leaves very little more to be said against it; he exhausts the subject. When he advocates a measure, few members can adduce any stronger arguments in its behalf, or find much of value to say in its favor that be has omitted. He is as proverful and pungent in omitted. He is as powerful and pungent in debate as he is fearless and open. Senator Monrov finds himself opposed to the Arbi-tration bill to settle the Presidential muddls. He does not like the scheme of the Join Committee. He thinks Congress has not the ight to delegate the powers to the Board of ume he also thinks that HATES' cha are weakened by adopting it, although other cool and clear-headed Republicans beother cool and clear-headed Republicans be-lieve they are greatly improved. But Sena-tor Morron has a perfect right to express his opposition to the measure, and to present the strongest objections to the scheme he can conceive of. If the Plan is not strong enough to withstand the blows of battering-ram, it ought to fail. Senator EATON and MERRIMON, Democrats, also oppose the bill, and what Republican denies theiright to oppose it? Instead of flinging scur rilous invectives at Senator Morrow, let the Chicago Times, if it can, answer his arguments. If it has not sense or ability enough to do that, silence would best become it The readers of no newspaper are edified or pleased with ribald blackguardism of such a tesman as Senator Monron.

SOME CONSTITUTIONAL POINTS. Some constitutional Points.

Sinse the opponents of the Congressional scheme of arbitration began by pronouncing it unconstitutional, they have been wildly seeking for arguments to sustain their position. Senator Sherman's strongest point seems to be that Congress cannot delegate its legislative function; the best way to answer this is to admit it, since it has no bearing upon the present case. Congress does not seek to delegate its legislative function not seek to delegate its legislative function in the measure proposed. It exercises that function itself by establishing a tribunal to perform an act, the performance of which has been left indeterminate by the Constitution. As the Constitution declares the votes "shall be counted," and as it authorizes Congress to pass all necessary legislation to carry out the constitutional provisions, it is for Congress to determine how they shall be counted and who shall count them. There the legislative act ceases, and the miniduty of counting begins. Even this Congress reserves to itself by the proposed act, except in case of a disagreement, when the points in dispute are referred to a Commission created by law to determine them. But Congress does not even then part with its authority over the count, since the bill ex-pressly reserves the right of reviewing the sion of the arbitration tribunal. It provides that the two Houses may agree to reject the award of the Commission. It would have been folly to provide that either House might request it, since that would have en-abled one House to repeal an act of Con-

gress, which is a legislative absurdity. The followers of Mr. SHERMAN are cons quently constrained to look further for demonstration of the unconstitutionality of the proposed measure; one of them thinks he has found it, and sets it forth in the fol-

lowing language:
The Constitution declares that the Congress sha ave power "to make all laws which shall be nec have power "to make all class which shall be nec-essary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers [powers expressly granted], and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any depart-ment or office thereof." But it also declares with equal emphasis that the President shall have powwhose appointments are not therein otherwise privided for, and which shall be established by lane.

The notion intended to be conveyed by this is that Congress, by the proposed act, unconstitutionally assumes the appointing power expressly conferred upon the Presdent. The inference from the argument is that Congress has the right to establish a tribunal of arbitration of the kind projected, but not the power to name the persons who shall constitute it. This tribunal consists of only two classes, viz.: members of Congress and Justices of the Supreme Court. It will scarcely be denied that Congress may appoint its own members on a Comm since this has been done time withou number. A Silver Commission is still in session, consisting in part of members of Congress. Commissions of mem-bers of Congress have been appointed to visit the Southern States, summon wit-nesses, and take evidence in regard to the late elections. As to the Justices of the Supreme Court, the proposed act simply adds temporarily to their duties, and does not ominate or appoint any new Justices or any new members of a new tribunal. That Congress may add to the powers of the Supreme Judges is best proved by citation of the fact that they have done so heretofore without having their action called into question They conferred upon the Supreme Court Judges authority to hold Circuit Court sepa-rately, which they do, and also to nominate the Registers in Bankruptcy. If the duties of the Supreme Court Judges, collectively and individually, may be thus enlarged by Congress, they can be still further enlarged by requiring them to serve in an arbitration, without any encroachment upon the President's con-

stitutional power of appointment.

This will serve to answer also an objection which has been urged to the effect that it is dangerous to confer a power of arbitration upon certain Supreme Judges which may be presented for review to the entire Bench. It may well be doubted whether the decision It may well be doubted whether the decision of the Commission may be presented to the Supreme Court for review, since the act which creates the Commission expressly reserves to Congress the right of reviewing and reversing that decision; but, setting this aside, the contingency of a review by the Supreme Court of an award of certain members thereof is no more anomalous or dangerous than the review by the Court of the verdicts of individual Judges rendered while adjudicating cases on the Circuit. Jawhile adjudicating cases on the Circuit. Inwhile adjudicating cases on the Circuit. Andeed, it was very easy to cry out "unconstitutional" to justify an opposition to a measure which the representatives of the office-holding and office-seeking classes conceived to be antagonistic to the interests of their clients; but it is quite another thing to demonstrate the unconstitutionality and to discover the means whereby it shall be authoritatively promulgated.

dential muddle. Their names CONKLING, of New York, Judg

SEN, of New Jersey, Judge G. F. EDMUNI Vermont. To these must be added GRUEG McCrarr, leader of the Iowa delegation GRORGE WILLARD, an influential memb Michigan. All those men are now being

ORITUAEY.
THE HON. SAMUEL HALE.
Our columns have already briefly recorded the sudden death of the Hon. Samuel Hale, of this city, late of the well-known firm of Hale, Ayes & Co., which occurred on the evening of the 23d inst. from the effects of a paralytic shock. At the time of his death he was, shock. At the time of his death he was, although an old man, apparently very vigorous and robust, and promised to live many years yet. He was born in Oneida County, New York, in 1799, and commenced his active life as a peddler. In 1835 or 1836 he removed to Kenosha, Wis., of which place he was one of the first settlers. For a period of twenty years he was one of the most enterprising merchants and active public men in Kenosha, and for some years took a prominent part in Wisconsin politics. He was public men in Kenosha, and for some years took a prominent part in Wisconsin politics. He was a Democrat until the outbreak of the War, which converted him to Republicanism. In 1857 he and his partner, John V. Ayen, removed to Chicago and went into the furniture business, which they subsequently abandoned for the iron business. Two years ago Mr. Halls withdrew from the furn, and became connected with the JOREPH H. firm, and became connected with the Joseph H.
Brown Iron and Steel Company, of which he
was Vice-President at the time of his death.
He was a leading member of the Presbyterian
Church, a true Christian gentleman, and an enterprising citizen, whose death is a loss to the
whole city.

THE ELECTORAL BILL.

The Joint Committee appointed by both parties in Congress to devise some method of settling the grave and dangerous Presidential dispute thus close their report:

All considerations of interest, of patriotism and of justice, unite in demanding of the law-making power a measure that will bring peace and prosperity to the country, and show that our republican institutions are equal to any emergency. And in this connection we cannot refrain from the expression of our satisfaction that your Committee, composed of equal numbers of opposite parties, have fortunately been able to do what has been attempted in vain heretofore: almost unanimously agree upon a plan considered by them all to be just, wise, and efficient. We accordingly recommend the proposed act to the patriotic and just judgment of Congress.

GEORGE F. EDNUNDS.

H. B. PATKE,

T. F. PERINGHUFSKE,

RPS HUNTON,

ROSCOE CONKLING,

A. G. TRUENMAN,

T. F. BAYAND,

GEORGE WILLIARD.

The Cincinnati Commercial puts in this re-minder for the benefit of that class of Republican politicians who have been taken with a dreadful coile on account of the violation of the Constitution contained in the Arbitration bill to settle the horrible Presidential muddle: bill to settle the horrible Presidential muddle:
Once upon a time if was pretty good Republican
doctrine that, given the fact that the life of the
nation was to save, the Constitution was open to
large and liberal interpretation—the Constitution
not being the chief end of the country, but rather
the fine casket in which the precious jewei Liberty
was kept. The doctrine is not yet, we think,
wholly associated with political total depravity.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

INDEPENDENCE, Ia., Jan. 23.—Please state whether or not the recanvass of votes by the Florida Canvasing Board, in obedience to the mandate of the Supreme Court, included the vote for Elect-

The second canvass by the Board did not in clude the vote for Electors, but pending the decision of the case by the Court the political complexion of the Board was changed, and the newly-elected Board, being Democratic, declared that the TILDEN Electors had a ma-

The Cincinnati Times, Dayton Journal, and The Cincinnati Times, Dayton Journal, and other Republican papers of the extreme sort, are already reading out of the party all who favor the Arbitration proposed by EDMUNDS, CONKLING, and FRELINGBUYSEN. The Cincinnati Commercial dryly remarks: "It does not seem to us that the Republican margin is sufficient, either in the Senate or the country, to ford that sort of thing to any great extent."

The New York Herald says the speering remark is heard among the machine bosses in tha

PERSONAL

It was the poet Gray's idea of heaven to lie for Prof. Longfellow's daughter Alice is to be mar-ied to Mr. Richard H. Dana, son of R. H. Dana,

Jr. Young Mr. Dana was Captain of the Harvard crew in 1875.

The Lacedemonlans, says the World sententiously, murdered sickly children, aithough not to the extent to which they are slaughtered in New

York.

An inquisitive old lady once asked the Rev. Stopford Brooks at a dinner-party what his theological opinions were. "Theology," he replied, "oh, I gave that up years ago."

Viscount Maidstone, who attempted unsuccessfully to enter the British army, has eloped with an ancient lady of lineage, or, perhaps it may be bet-ter to say, with a lady of ancient lineage. ter to say, with a lady of ancient lineage.

It seems a queer thing for Charles Fechter—the friend of Dickens and in some respects the most admirable actor alive—to be playing at the Howard Athensum, a variety establishment in Boston, while Mr. Joseph Murphy, a comic minstrel-man, occupies the stage of the Boston Theatre.

The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage said last Sunday that if he were to be tried for his integrity or his.

The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage said last Sunday that if he were to be tried for his integrity or his life, he would prefer a jury of lawyers rather than a jury of clergymen. Many would like to hear what he would think of a grial by a jury of his peers, if any such there could be found.

Irene A. V. House, who recently shot her husband, the divorce-lawyer, has been declared insane, and a guardian has been appointed. She is suffering from pulmonary troubles as well as from mental disorders. She labors under the hallucination that she shot her son as well as her husband.

Will the correspondents never he done with tall. Will the correspondents never be done with tell-ing of the man in Paris who cut his mistress in pieces and threw her into the Seine? Many a mis-tress who has cut her man in pieces—'shivered his heart," in the language of the weekly romances—has not even the kindness to dispose of his frag-

—has not even the kindness to dispose of his fragments afterwards.

Mr. A. J. Johnson, of New York, proposes to
celebrate the completion of his Cyclopædia by a
party in honor of his contributors on the 31st
inst. Twenty-five hundred invitations have been
issued, and a large number of them have been accepted. Mr. Johnson is very wealthy, and his
residence is the most costly in New York, with the
exception of the Stewart mansion.

Dr. Deems has been attacked for driving away
the poor people who came to his doors on the amnouncement of a legacy of \$20,000 having been
made to him by Commodore Vanderbilt, but Dr.
Howard Crosby takes up the cudgels in his defense.
The latter says there are well-appointed channels
for charity, and one of them is not the dispensing
of money at private doors to the rabble that may

or charity, and one of them is not abble that ither about them.

Mr. Thomas G. Shearman said (without tes the last Plymouth prayer-meeting, that Sowould have been kicked out of any "respect to make the companionship of the companionship of

STATE AFFAIR

Perplexing Progress of Senatorial Cor Springfield

The Republican Jonah, L. No Longer Shows Hi self on Deck.

Yet His Presence Below Is Rapidly Sinking the Party Craft.

The Republican Legislators A. Decline to Elect a Republican Senator.

Eleven Democrats Vote for Law rence, Who Secures Only Forty-two in All.

Davis Comes within Two Votes Election, but Hickey and Lo-hoe Say "Hay."

The Obdurate Members Val Battered with 8 Prayer, Etc.

Gov. Palmer, in a Ferment of Lee B appointment, Smites an Opp

How the New Jersey Republicans We Cheated in the Senatorial Contest.

SENATORIAL.

Special Disputch to The FIELD, Ill., Jan 38.-SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan 22.—The was predicted when Logan was out a came as soon as he had got out of the change of front on the part of the learning to the lea completely finited the independents. Had contest remained between Logan and Andthat is, if Logan had been kept in the athere could have been but one result, that might for a few days longer have delayed. That result would have been election of Anderson. But when Judge I rence was put in nomination neither Democrate had amounted that if in other Democrate had amounted that if in to Anderson or Lawrence. Sensition of the Democrats had announced the tolt they would vote for Lawrence, the caucus nomination of Ande Democrats last night, the Indep

AOTHING HASTENED TO TAKE HIM OFF THE THE

ASTENDED TO TAKE HIM OFF THE fact
and presented the name of Judge Days in
Democratic caucus at its session the more
The result was the unanimous ratificate
the nomination by the Democrats.

The whole signalized the success of the Bi
Independents detailed to go out and be
Senate Independents. The House Independents went out to capture the voters for a
Davis. Meanwhile, the Democrats, under
management of a few men in the secret, the
ed the Independents by voting for Asiar
They thus closed the door against the shame
ment of Anderson. He could not be abase
while so near an election as he seemed. while so near an election as he seemed. If while, too, the action of the Logan men a sisting in keeping him on the track prevent break among the Independents. Logan the one Republican they could not and w

mark is neard among the machine bosses in that city that—

"Only the business men of the country favor the Riectoral bill" is the cry of the politicians, "and they do so because they think it will benefit the industrial and trading interests." Well, are not the "industrial and trading interests." Well, are not more important than the question as to which set of partisans shall enjoy the fat offices of the Government for the part four years? party than Anderson. They cout the mastery of the situation: at least save appearances. They did a nominating Judge Davis, whose nomin was really dictated by the Democracy. nomination was ratified by the Democracy and the Democracy and

the joint session. As the news cit who have been engineering the Dana; ment, were confident of success. But one ment they had overlooked. That was fit the Independent Senator whose Senators pirations the Independents had nipped is bud. They had forgotten Haines. But Had not forgotten them. The party which had built up for himself, consisting of Se Miles Kehoe and Representative Hickey, prif insufficient to elect, a sufficient balan power to defeat the Independents' now power to defeat the Independents' now prese. That is what Haines did, and is doily pee. That is what Haines did, and in he came within hafling distance, so the Senate Chamber himself. Wh

in clarion tones, so to speak, "Joi brecon the tumult was greate Anston, of hereulean frame, sho Anston, of hereulean frame, sho provided in the state of the sta ines, Kehoe, and Hickey was do more cursing, more attempton and Hickey, more uproar over the floor, and, when hoe, in a loud, firm tone, an vote for Haines, and was generous their backing. Those was their backing. Those was Haines before were after Hamilton, Mayborne fewell, Robinson of Tagesulatives Abel, Barthalo

resentatives Abel, Barthaio essentatives Abel, Barthaio es. Bower, Budlong, Dewey, Georger, Kiolbassa, Kotka, I tall, Granger, Klolbassa, Korka, A.
Pasre of Peope, Powers, Seer
Thompson, Whiter, Woodward, W
as, the colored member from Coo
E. Washburne as the choice of
his (Thomas') constituents. Jam
B. Farwell, Kedzie for Judge Drun
of Kane, for John Wentworth. In
this ballot was:

Again did the Speaker announand ninety-eight Democrats and
glared furiously at Kehoe and
votes only were wanted to elect
awore at these two Haines men,
crats and Independents, and it
tore, and all in vain. Miles and ig
tye the two votes wanted, no
vote was crawling up as it was.

ON THE TRIEST-EIGHT
the Republican stampede to His

OST EXTRAORDINARY PER It may have been sheer stupic are been the determination that succe, the nominee of the Reput bould not be elected, when, if light have been elected in a few n

might have been elected in a few next and the stamped to Judge Lawrence by, emphasis, changing their own the stamped to Judge Lawrence by, emphasis, changing their own the stamped to Judge Lawrence by, emphasis, changing their own the stamped to Judge Lawrence by, emphasis, changing their own the stamped to Judge Lawrence their feet into it,—why they should have be to so promptly remind the Deim they kept on going for Lawrence their feet into it,—why they should halted in this and given time to one of those things no follow on IP PUZZLES A GRYAT MANY PRO It was aimply a change to elect thrown away. What that chance to told till it was tried; and, for reasons, it was destroyed by the I stated. The interruption of the stamped afforded Buckmaster at to appeal to the Democrats for G stand by their candidate for one and yet, with all these Democrats and yet, with all these Democrats made no turther change from Hatheir own candidate, Lawrence, a vote footed up:

be briefly summed up: Logan
his threat that no othe
get the full hundred Republi
got the full hundred Republi
got the training training the training t are only Logan men ild indicate that, in the publican party and al hin Logan's waist-ban

AFFAIRS Progress of the rial Contest at pringfield

ican Jonah, Logar er Shows Him f on Deck.

resence Somewhere Rapidly Sinking Party Craft

can Legislators Again to Elect a Repuban Senator.

ocrats Vote for Lawho Secures Only ty-two in All.

within Two Votes of out Hickey and Ke-Say "Nay."

te Members Vainly with Storms of myer, Etc.

a Ferment of Sour Dis t, Smites an Opposer

Jersey Republicans Wen in the Senatoria' Contest.

ATORIAL.

ATORIAL.

QUEER OFFERATIONS.

In Jan 32.—The break that a Logan was out of the way had got out of the way. The the part of the Republicans the Independents. Had the setween Logan and Anderson, ad been kept in the field, een but one result, though lew days longer have been sult would have been the on. But when Judge Lev.

of the Republican caucus, pendents were left only this could disband as a party and over to the Republicans, or nomination which at least from the entire sacrifice of atting up as their candidate coxious to the Democratic on. They could not regain be situation; they could carances. They did so by Davis, whose possination

carances. They did so by Davis, whose nomination 1 by the Democracy. The tiffed by the Democratic a hour before the opening As the news circulated, and Ashton, and the others gineering the Davis movet of success. But one electooked. That was Haines, astor whose Senatorial asstor whose Senatorial asstores whose Senatorial asstor whose Senatorial asstores whose Senatorial ordents had nipped in the otten Haines. But Haines era. The party which he uself, consisting of Senator presentative Hickey, proved, as sufficient balance of Independents' new nominatines did, and in doing it ag distance, so to speak, of

alnes did, and in doing and distance, so to speak, of himself. When the roll it ballet to-day, which was re-riprin BALLOT corrats led off, according to for Judge Davis, but Kebee when the House roll was, and, without the votes of key, it was impossible for the properties.

tendering tones, in the name of the Demosuit party, demanded to know
suit party, demanded to know
suit party, demanded to know
any sextages REBOE DIDN'T DO HIS DUTY.
The rest of the sentence was lost in the tremendous din that ensued, and Kearney submendous din that ensued, and Kearney submendous din that ensued, and Kearney submendous did Thereos Miles looked firmer. Haines
sided Thereos Miles looked firmer. Haines
sided Thereos Miles looked firmer. Haines
sided the service of the rest of the service of the rest.

The service and the service of the service of

in and in the midst of ft all, when his name wareached, with S SANG OUT, is dirion tones, so to speak, "John C. Haines." is dirion tones, so to speak, "John C. Haines." is dirion tones, so to speak, "John C. Haines." is seen to the tunit, of herculcan frame, shook with anger. I wante to herculcan frame, shook with anger. I wante to her with a so long carried the key to the wante of Cook, bustled about threatening to vote to do the seen of Cook, bustled about threatening to vote for judge Lawrence, and, to put it in a phrase of the hold of the seen was the nobody can fail to understand, there was the nobody can fail to understand, the nobody ca

os THE THIRTY-SEVENTH BALLOT tumult of the throng that surged to Kehoe, and Hickey was doubled. more carsing, more attempts to but oe and Hickey, more uproar and excite the floor, and, when it was his here the floor, and, when it was highest, the floor, and, when it was highest, the floor, in a loud, firm tone, announced again to the for Haines, and was greeted with appearance to the floor over to Haines to give their backing. Those who had gone their backing. Those who had gone were reinforced by the floor of th

a Granger, Kiolbassa, Kouka, Latimer, Neale, see of Pope, Powers, Secrist, Sherman, masse, Winter, Woodward, Wright. Thomba edored member from Cook, changed to Washburne as the choice of a majority of (Thomas') constituents. James voted for C. Farvell, Kedzie for Judge Druntmond, Evans, int. for John Wentworth. The joint vote its ballet was:

the two votes wanted, n

strington, Merritt, Boyd. Kearney, Powell, blace of Pulton, and Williams. It looked is there was going to be a regular stampede of mutted Democrats over to Judge Lawrence.

it may have been sheer stupidity. It may have been the determination that Judge Lawrace, the bominee of the Republican caucus, should not be elected, when, if let alone, he alpht have been elected in a few minutes. The elimordinary performance was that of Senators has, Moderwell, and Hamilton, Republicans, of hastening to rise and check the Democratic simple to Judge Lawrence by, with especial emphasis, changing their own voices back to lawrence. Why it should have been necessary to so promptly remind the Democrats that if they kep to agoing for Lawrence they would get the feet into the things no fellow can find out."

IN THE STATE OF THE HERE.

It was simply a chance to cleet a Republican arown away. What that chances was it can't DINART PERFORMANCE OF HAIL TO THE PLUTOCRAT!

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—John B. McPher. all the stock-yards on the Erie Railroad at Buffalo, Port Deposit, and other points. In 1863 he was elected Alderman of Hudson City. He was State Senator from Hudson County in 1872, 1873, and 1874. His election to the United States Senate was the result purely of his immense wealth. He expended large sums of money in the Presidential campaign with a view to the result to-day accomplished. In abilities and experience he is inferior to any of his opponents in the candidacy, Democratic or Republican. It was simply a chance to elect a Republican thrown away. What that chance was it can't te told till it was tried; and, for inexplicable rance, it was destroyed by the Republicans as stated. The interruption of the Democrats' sample shorted Buckmaster an opportunity to meal to the state.

KANSAS.

THE DEMOCRATS

It resolved to stand by Judge Davis. The bedients have promised also to stand by Davis provided Kehoe and Hickey will Haines. Hickey is understood to have so that the provided Kehoe and Hickey will Haines. Hickey is understood to have so the provided Kehoe in reticent, and stands up if will under buildozing dispatches from no benorate. The Republicans held no me to be present. To maintain the dead-lock, if it is publicans are pledged to stand by Tat makes it safe for some ten or a honocrate to pledge themselves, as they have to vote for Lawrence. The fight is ill mastiled, on which account much of it had make the for time. The outcast to-morning the predicted.

In STILATION TO-NIGHT is briefly summed up: Logan has seen to this threat that no other Republicans are the full hundred Republican votes was good. He was enabled to do it through it he Legislature classed as Republicans, who are only Logan men, and whose a would indicate that, in their estimation, and Republican party and all of it is combition to the company of the total party and all of it is combined to the very first ballot they refused to the they are the full how they did not want elected. THE INFLATIONISTS. CARBY WOULD MAKE THE TIMES SOFT.
Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Springfield, Ill., Jsu. 24.—Gen. Sam F.
Carey, of Ohio, delivered an address at Representatives' Hall to-night under the anspices of the National Executive Committee of the Greenback party, on "Hard Times: Their Gauses and Remedy." The attendance was large, and the address thoroughly interesting. The whom they did not want elected.

The want are the control of the control of any representation of any representation of any representation of any representation they refused to go from Haines to when such men as Senator Hains were supporting Lawrence in carnest, in Lawrence could have been Lawrence could have been Lawrence to the Republican caucus. He through it, a most tremendous to bear to fetch Republicans who presented the representation of the Republican to Logan, and the support of the representation of the repre

ARKANSAS. CONTESTED RESCTION.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 24.—In the House to-day, the debate closed on the Wood vs. Price contested election case from Lee County. A minority report, retaining the sitting Representative, was adopted.

WEST VIRGINIA.

BALLOTING FOR SENATOR.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 24.—One ballot was other Republican to Logan, and ass who to-day stand out against treated as having done a clever sight there are those who with applain that to have tried electing and have cost defeat. Yet lay Mar OF THEM KNOWS of proves it,—that Lawrence had votes from outside the Republican three were required to elect, yet the state of the layer of the l

Logan in the background to be fets-bed forward, if possible, after further slaughter of Republican candidates.

GOV. PALMER IS THE GLADIATORIAL ARENA. A passage of arms occurred this afternoon in the Leiand lobby between ex-Gov. Palmer and Henry M. Shepherd, of Chicago. They had been discussing the Senatorial situation, when Gov. Palmer insinuated that Mr. C. H. McCormiek had not given the Democratic programme and him (Palmer) the support they had a right to expect, but had rather thrown obstacies in the way of Democratic success. The Governor also insinuated that Mr. Shepherd had not given such support. Mr. Shepherd had not given such support. Mr. Shepherd retorted that the accusation was not true, and had scarcely said so when Palmer struck him. Shepherd countered with a blow on Palmer's eye, and their friends interfered and separated the combatants. The occurrence occasioned much excitement and general regret. The friends of both parties labored to bring about a reconciliation, and it is to-night understood that a mutual apology and explanation has been made and a complete truce brought about. The friends of Gov. Palmer were very indignant, and, but for efforts to calm them, would perhaps have violently acted. Both parties were to blame.

CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 24.—The withdrawal of Logan from the Senatorial race at Springfield brings happiness to the Democrats, while the Republicans are by no means cast down, neither do they exhibit any incilnation to mourn for the man that got so big that the southern part of the State couldn't hold him. With few exceptions, the Republicans here feel that Logan, who has figured in public life since and before he was 21 years old, has received enough from a people to whom, in many respects, he has proved himself ungrateful, and that it is almost time that es should retire and let some other equally if not more deserving than himself enjoy public honors. Eifher Cullom or Washburne would suit the people here.

THE HON. C. B. FARWELL.

The Hon. C. B. FARWELL.

THE HON. C. D. PARWELL.

The Hon. C. B. Farwell returned from Spring-field to Chicago last evening, and, in conversation with a Tribuxe reporter, expressed his inability to predict how the Senatorial fight would terminate. He started from Springfield yesterday morning, supposing that the question was about settled, but before he had reached the city he learned that it was far from being a certainty. As to the ultimate result, no man could promounce any well-founded opinion. Had it not been for

Had it not been for THE PERSISTENCY OF REHOE AND HIGKEY in voting for Haines, Judge Davis would have been elected beyond doubt. The conduct of these gentlemen, in Mr. Farwell's opinion, was almost unexplainable, since their sympathies had been supposed to be with the candidate of their party's caucus, Judge Davis. As for Haines, Mr. Farwell believes that gentleman does not have the ghost of a chance of being elected Senator, although, says Mr. Farwell, he already

ENTERTAINS THE EDEA THAT THE PATES HAVE DECREED

him to be the coming man; or, to express it in Mr. Farwell's own emphatic words, "Haines is just crasy over the idea that he is going to the Senate, but he hasn't the least show of being elected." In Mr. Farwell's opinion, Judge Davis' chances seemed to be of about the same character. Without the votes of Kehoe and Hickey, he could not get the entire support of the party, and, as to the bare chance of enough Republicans becoming disgusted with the light and going over to Davis as a last resort, Mr. Farwell did not think it probable, although he said that course would no doubt be followed if it came to a square light

BETWEEN DAVIS AND HAINES.

the Republicans preferring the former to the latter under any circumstances. Mr. Farwell, however, did notthink the contest was likely to be narrowed down to these two gentlemen, and even expressed the opinion that Logan might to again cuter the race this morning. If the Independents had stack to their agreement to vote for Logan, provided they saw they could not elect Anderson, Mr. Farwell had no doubt that the dark-haired Senator would have been retlected. But the Independents

HAD NOT LIVED UP TO THEIR AGREEMENT, and Logan had witndrawn. It might appear, however, that the Senaters and Representatives could not come to a decision with the candidates before them, and in that case it was not improbable that Logan might run again. If it wasn't Logan, it would probably be some Great Luknowa; but just who that problematic individual would be nobody could safely say.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGPIBLD, Ill., Jan. 24.—In the House, Cronkrite introduced-a resolution requesting the Governor to take action to enforce the bond by which citizens of Springfield bound themselves to purchase and donate to the State a four-acre lot, to be added to the Capitol grounds.

grounds.

Easton introduced a bill enlarging the powers of Police Magistrates. It is to enable them to

NEW JERSEY.

Age Fork, Jan. 24.—John B. McTherson, to-day elected United States Senator from New Jersey, is a proprietor of the Jersev City Abattoir, also of the stock-yards, and the abattoir at West Philadelphis. He is lessee of all the stock-yards on the Eric Railroad at

his opponents in the candidacy, Democratic or Republican.

TAX BILL.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 24.—The House to-day passed a bill exempting soldiers in the resent War from poll-tax, and requiring colored people to pay a poll-tax.

In the House this afternoon a resolution indorsing Conkling for his speech in the Senate of the United States was laid on the table.

THE SENATORSHIP.

The Republican vote on United States Senator requires some explanation. The caucus had agreed to give the entire Republican vote to Freilinghuysen. An intimation being held out-by a Democrat that he would vote for Robeson induced the Republicans to test the promise made, and cast forty votes for Robesop. Finding that the member who made the promise voted with his party, the Republicans threw their votes according to the result already announced, indulging in their individual preferences.

KANSAS.

BAILOTING FOR SENATOR.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 24.—The first bailet for United States Senator resulted: Simons, 28; Harvey, 27; Sears, 20; Plumb, 25; Stillings, 12; Osborn, 26; Corre, 1: Simpson, 9; Martin, Democrat, 13; C. W. Blair, 2; J. P. Root, Greenback Democrat, 3; S. C. Pomeroy, 1.

Second ballot—Simons, 24; Harvey, 27; Sears, 22; Plumb, 24; Stillings, 12; Osborn, 25; Martin, Democrat, 13; J. P. Root, Greenback, 3; C. W. Blar, Democrat, 2; C. Robinson, 1. All Republicans except those designated otherwise.

BALLOTING FOR SENATOR.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 24.—One ballot was taken to-day, with the following result: For short term, Price, 24; Hereford, 21; Walker, 16. For long term, G. H. Davis, 24; Faulkner, 24.

of the Vermont Block, testified to his acquaintance with Col. Hull since 1872. Col. Hull's insanity increased his strength to three times that of ordinary men. He had spoken to witness of his idea that his family were trying to impose upon him. He would refuse being ordered, and would always obey when he was quietly solicited. Did not know how long deceased w.s insane. His physical strength was marvelons during his insanity. There was no difficulty in controlling deceased by any one who knew his disposition. The reason why they deceived deceased in coming to the Hospital was because they believed he would offer resistance; and they desired to have him confined, as they believed it would be setter for him. This concluded that portion of the testimony, so far as the previous history of the deceased was concerned.

believed it would be Setter for him. This concluded that portion of the testimony, so far as the previous history of the deceased was concerned.

OR. E. A. KILBOURNE.

Superintendent of the Asyluin, was then sworn: Have had charge of the Hospital since September, 1871; had been Assistant Physician of the Hospital for the Insane at Blackwell's Island for eight months; did not know Col. Hull previous to his admission; did not see him until next day after; did not see his son; examined Col. Hull next day. His mental condition was nervons and irritable; very demonstrative in his manner; not violent; he took great pains to inform him (witness) that he nad been cruelly treated; that he had been clocked till he was blue in the face; that his arms were pinched, and that he was otherwise injured. He was suffering from acute mania. His physique was noble; he had great strength; he looked, physically, like a man in good health. Dr. Dewey made a history of the case as given by Mr. Hull. Interpreted the case as one of recent insanity; he was placed in "A 1" ward, on first floor; the attendants were John Anderson and Emil Kock; don't know how long he remained in that ward; he was transferred to "A 3," third floor, in the centre building; the attendants were Mossrs. Bassett and Quereau. He was then transferred to another ward, where the attendants were Thomas Tennent and John H. Craig. He was transferred from that ward on the morning of the accident to "A 3," third floor, in the centre building; the attendants were Thomas Tennent and John H. Craig. He was transferred from that ward on the morning of the accident to "A 3," wards are classified according to the needs of patients. Witness stated the peculiarities of some of the insane, and why deceased was transferred. He was too demonstrative in ward "A 3," and making it unpleasant for the patients from one ward to another for their benefit. Deceased did not oppose being changed. He was sometimes under the delusion that he was commanded. George had several times struck patients

back a

HEALTHY STATE OF MIND.

To Mr. Hull—Deceased always complained of being abused in the wards by the attendants, but always in general terms. He complained of terrible abuse at the time of his admission, by the attendants. He did not improve much

THE CHICAGO TRIBURE: THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1877.

THE INSARE ASTLUS.

Service of the Part of 60 A.T.

The Bias Program of the Part of 60 A.T.

The Bias Program of the Part of 60 A.T.

The Bias Program of the Part of 60 A.T.

The Bias Program of the Part of 60 A.T.

The Bias Program of the Part of 60 A.T.

The Bias Program of the Part of 60 A.T.

The Bias Program of the Part of 60 A.T.

The Bias Program of the Part of 60 A.T.

The Bias Program of the Part of 60 A.T.

The Bias Program of the Part of 60 A.T.

The Bias Program of the Part of 60 A.T.

The Bias Program of the Part of 60 A.T.

The Bias Program of the Part of 60 A.T.

The Bias Program of the Part of 60 A.T.

The Bias Program of 60 A.T.

The Bia

day; his general condition was what would be considered as irritable; he would get excited and demonstrative sometimes in fitteen minutes; his paroxysms were quite frequent, but there was no regularity with them; he was difficult to control. The witness then detailed his paroxysms, as previously given by Dr. Kilbourne. He would sometimes make a breastwork of the alcoves, and order the patients. His confinement seemed to give him a desire at times to leave. He found no fault with the management. He complained of having been put into the Asylum; complained of his son, and expressed himself as having been deceived; he then became excited; witness would tell him it was all for the best, when he would come to his (witness) way of thinking, but soon after forget it; had from 220 to 230 patients under his charge, 25 per cent of whom required medical treatment; do not take exclusive control. of medical treatment; consult with Dr. Kilbourne in all difficult cases; treat them under instructions from him, or, at least try to; these patients are confined in twelve wards; go through the wing twice a day; devote on an average two and a half to three hours to the wards in the morning, and about two hours in the afternoon; can spend as much time with patients as they required; the proportion of incurable cases under his charge was about from ninety to 100, which are considered chronic. About 25 per cent of the total require medicines. In the other cases they depend upon moral treatment. Witness studied the character of the patients as much as possible. The attendants were instructed to keep Col. Hull in conversation when it was possible. Regarded him as an irritable patient; his conduct tended to trouble the other patients by commanding them, and when they refused to obey him he handled them so as to make them. All orders are given to the attendants through the Supervisor. He remained in "A 1" Ward one week; then was transferred to "A 2." He was temporarily in Ward "B 1," because it was warmer, after the accident; give simple

sworn. Am an attendant; 26 years of age; born in Ireland; been at Hospital thirteen months; am in "B i "; was acquainted with Col. Hull; he was an immate of my ward about seven or eight days; he was pretty wild and excident occurred on a Tuesday morning; he slept that night in "A 1"; Dr. Brooks visited decease twice a day; Dr. Kilbourne made him long visits; he did not like to be restrained. Col. Hull and William George couldn't get along; Col. Hull and William George that he would shoot him; George didn't like it. Col. Hull got into Ward "C 1" on the morning of the accident. He passed through the open door; passed through my ward to go there; did not see him; left the doors open to let the patients who belonged to Ward "C 1" pass through; saw Col. Hull in the hall after the accident; he was sitting on the floor, about a rod from the bathroom; carried him into Ward "B 1" after the accident, with the assistance of three other attendants; laid him in a rocking-chair, and out his foot on a pillow in another chair; sent Chichester for Dr. Brooks; this was about 5 o'clock in the morning; the patients rise about 5. Dr. Brooks came in immediately. There was nothing done with Col. Hull previously. Dr. Kilbourne also came. Transferred him to "A 1" afterwards; know nothing of his treatment from that time up to his death.

To Mr. Hull—Col. Hull never complained to witness of suffering physically; never complained of his spine. It was his custom to follow Col. Hull to the bathroom in the morning; Col. Hull came out as often as be desired to; never had serious trouble with deceased; he would argue with the patients; most of it about soldiering; don't thim he became better; he would be retreshed in the morning; he said his rest was good. He liked water pretty well and I allowed him to go to the bath-room whenever he desired. Was in one of the rooms when the deceased passed out, in the upper end of the ward. Have no idea of what Col. Hull said at the time; he was speaking. Dr. Brooks told me to be careful and keep watch over

differ in a degree, but are generally men of judgment and good moral character; they possess all the ability that men of that character require; Co. Hull

GOT INTO DIFFICULTT

with George Crane. He (witness) regarded him as a man who tried to do his duty as well as he knew how; he is possessed of good judgment and some tact.

To Mr. Hull—Col. Hull only complained of the treatment received on the night of his admission; they coaxed him as much as possible; have a crib-bedstead in the ward; then ight watch in ever had an open outbreak with hims; he once had trouble with a patient; never put a straight-jacket on him; he never was confined in a room; he would not be punished or treated the harshly without the witness found it out; patients, Col. Hull, or the Supervisor would have told him; did not rezard his case as hopeful; he would make some disturbance every day; saw Col. Hull; or the Supervisor would have told him; did not rezard his case as hopeful; he would make some disturbance every day; saw Col. Hull; or the Supervisor would have told him; did not rezard his case as hopeful; he would make some disturbance every day; saw Col. Hull; or the Supervisor would have told him; did not rezard his case as hopeful; he would make some disturbance every day; saw Col. Hull to another ward, and placed him in "A 3." Think Col. Huil to another ward, and placed him in "A 3." Think Col. Hull don't know that he was ever discharged; know he has been struck by other patients, but don't know that he was ever discharged; know he was allowed to take outdoor exercise. Goorge Crane has been struck by other patients, but don't know that he was ever discharged; know he has been struck by other patients, but don't know that he was ever discharged; know he has been struck by other patients, but don't know that he was ever discharged; know he has been struck by other patients, but don't know that he was ever discharged; know he has been struck by other patients, but don't know hould have complained if anything was the matter with him phy

A cough, cold, or sore throat should not be neglected. "Brown's Bronchial Trockss" are a simple remedy, and will generally give immediate

Mrs. Winalow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels. Boland's Aromatic Bitter Wine of Iron is a remedy for nervous debility, impoverished blood, and impaired digestion. Depot, 53 Clark street. OLD PAPERS.

60 cts. per Hundred.

Apply at Tribune Counting Room. CONVICT LABOR.

LLINGS STATE PREFER TARY,
COMMISSIONER OFFICE, ADJUST, SEE 12.1877.
Scaled proposals will be received by the undersigned
commissioners of the illinois State Penitentiary up to
o'cicez, p. m., leb. 15, 1877, for the Labor of One
sundred (100) Convicts. omnissioners of the illinois buse of cleek p. n., i.eb. is, 1877, for the Labor of Ose of Cleek p. n., i.eb. is, 1877, for the Labor of Ose ondered (100) Convicts.

These men are able-bottled and adapted to most any converse of the conver

SCALES. FAIRBANKS' SCALES
OF ALFES
PAIRBANKS, MORRE & OO.
111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.

Bankers and Brokers, 2 Wall-st., New York. LDUCATIONAL.

NOTRE DAME, IND.

ROYAL BAKING R.

Absolutely Pure.

Chas. Gossage

& Co. Attractive Sale

Suits & Cloaks.

SUITS AND CLOAKS.

We add to the "Remarkable Bargains" lately offered in this Dept. fresh lines of stylish Basket Cloth and Rough and Plain Beaver Cloaks, in extra lengths, very desirable goods, which we mark at still lower prices than any heretofore shown.

Basket Beaver Cloaks Tastily trimmed with silk, from \$12 upward; Rough Beaver Cloaks, in good lengths and late styles, at \$8.

Velvet Cloaks! Black Silk Cloaks, fur lined. Matelasse Beaver Cloaks.

Matelasse Silk Cloaks, All greatly reduced : Elegant Silk and Velvet Suits! Reduced from \$400 to \$200.

Silk and Damasse Suits! Reduced from \$250 to \$150. Rich Silk Suits!

Reduced from \$150 and \$200 to \$90, \$100, and \$125. Fabric and Silk Snits! Reduced from \$100, \$125, and \$150 to \$65, \$75, and \$85. Stylish Suits!

Reduced to \$20, \$25, \$30, \$35. PLEASE INSPECT THEM!

Chas. Gossage & Co.

BANK STATEMENT. REPORT OF THE CONDITION

The Merchants' National Bank OF CHICAGO.

At Chicago, in the State of Illinois, at the Close of Business, Jan. 20, 1877.

5,278.81 1,129.715.87 Real estate. Checks and other cash items (Reven-127,639.97 154,757.00

13.500.00

National Bank notes outstanding ... individual deposits subject to check. \$1,206,683.91
Demand certificates of deposit. 24,893.49
Cartified checks. 19,606.83
Cartified checks. 10,000.00
Cartified checks. 10,000.00
Due to other National Banks. ... 1,629,884.20
Due to State banks and bankers. 957,926.11

J. K. BOTSFORD. DANIEL A. JONES

DISSOLUTION NOTICE. DISSOLUTION. The copartnership heretofore existing between angust Gabriel and W. H. Chenoweth in the firm same of Gabriel & Chenoweth has this day been issolved by mutual consont. Said W. H. Chenoweth is clone authorized to collect all debts and y all liabilities, he having purchased the interest of said August Gabriel. AUGUST GABRIEL, CHICAGO. Jan. 20, 1877.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20, 1877. \$100 Invested Has \$1.700 Paid a Profit of Counter Transactions Limited-New York Exchange Dull.

The Produce Markets Less Active--- Provisions Steadier, and Close Firm.

Grain Tending Downwards --- Wheat and Corn Weak.

A Ray of Light on the Subject of Blue Glass.

FINANCIAL.

vances, and as most of the loans made to Board of Trade parties are not due till February or March, the situation in financial circles is and is likely to

continue one of great quiet.

Rates of discount were 8@10 per cent at the banks to regular customers. On the street rates were 8 per cent and upwards.

New York exchange was quoted between banks New York exchange was quoted between the par@25c per \$1,000 premium.

The clearings were \$2,400,000.

The recent panic on the Mining-Stock Board in San Francisco has been followed by a reaction in prices. A new deal, it is said, is to be made. prices. A new deal, it is said, is to be made. The water in the mines, the breaks in the machinery, the hot air, all the obstacles that stood in the way of dividends the last two months are expected to vanish as quickly as they appeared. The market is to be worked up again in the ways so well known to operators, and the entire population are to be set wild again with speculation. All this to the great injury of the real interests of the State.

THE UNPORTUNATE SPRAGUES. The notes of the A. & W. Sprague corporation are overdue, and c year's interest is also overdue. The trust deed given to facilitate the settlement is no more than waste paper. The Providence tors of the house have had several private ings lately to consider what action to take in the matter. Most of the firm's property there has already been attached in the Franklin Bank case, but other attachments on the same estates won obably be good. The Spragues have made great t unsuccessful efforts to retrieve their fallen THE LONDON MONEY MARKET POR 1877.

In its issue of the 6th inst., the London Econo ist endeavors to calculate the probable course of order to arrest the outflow of bullion, and that the rate will be changeable rather than steady. It shows that although the supply of loanable funds is in excess of the demand, the former has been ned by the loss of \$20, 225, 000 of the eatiy lessened by the loss of \$20, 220, 100. Of this ank of England's deposits since Oct. 11. If this overneat continues the rate of interest will cerdinly rise. Since Sept. 20 the loss of bullion in the bank has been \$34, 015, 000, and of banking research to the loss of the loss o serve \$35,000. (00. The outflow of bullion is, the conomist thinks, not yet at its flood, and that it ill soon begin to disturb the money market. The sual remedy of raising the rate of discount will resource to, but intermittently; when the bullion apply has been retrieved the rate will be lowered gain, and so on. The *Becommist's* general con-lusion is, that, though trade is a little better, yet again, and so on. The Economist's general con-clusion is, that, though trade is a little better, yet that it is not, presumably, enough better greatly to raise the value of money, and that the effect of the probable scarcity of bullion will be to make the value of money more changeable than it has been, father than to make it permanently much dearer."

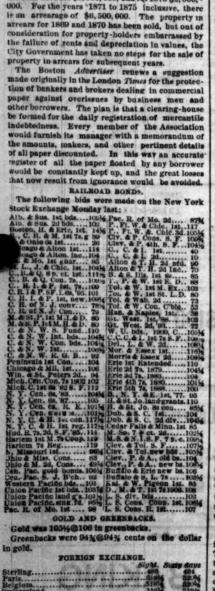
GERMAN TRADE WITH AMERICA. The International Social and Commercial News, of Stuttgart, Germany, publishes some figures showing the decadence, a progressive one at that, of the exports of Germany to the United States. Taking the different districts that export to this country, there was an aggregate decrease in 1876 of \$5.54,851 from the more than \$30,000,000 of exports in 1874-5. Taking the leading cities eparately, it shows that the decline in American pusiness is growing. As to Bremen, for instance, n 1873-'4, but \$766, 480 in 1876.

PROSPERITY IN THE COTTON MANUFACTURE. The cotton mills of Fall filver are running on full time, and the operators are receiving wages 10 per cent higher than those of the fall of 1875. The mills bave cotton on hand enough to last them several months, which saves them from the effects of the recent advance in its price. More than half

of the recent advance in its price. More than half
the product of the cotton-print mills is sold up to
April at remunerative prices.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has
passed resolutions opposing the Bland Silver bill.

The pressure of the hard times in New York is
plainly shown by the mability of the people to pay
taxes. The Cally receipts of the New York Tax
Commissioner are now less than half, the san Com commissioner are now less than half the \$80,000 hey should be at this season. The arrearages for he year 1876 are \$5,000,000, and for 1875 \$2,000, 000. For the years 1871 to 1875 inclusive, there is an arrearage of \$6,500,000. The property in arrears for 1869 and 1879 has been sold, but out of



Railway, South Side. Railway, West Side. Railway, North Side. ders Insurance Compa mber of Commerce.... BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—Gold opened at 106% and closed at 106. Carrying rates, 3 to 5.

Silver at London unchanged. Here silver bars, 133% @133% in greenbacks; 125%@126 in gold.

Silver coin. 4. Silver coin, ig.

Governments were active and lower.

Railroad bonds were steady, except St. Panls,
which were somewhat lower.

In State securities Tennessees were a little better

In State securities Tennessess were a little better and the rest were steady.

The stock market, with the exception of Pacific Mail, which was a triffe higher, has been active and weak, with the chief decline in the coal shares, St. Pauls, Lake Shore, Michigan Central, New York Central, and Erie. The St. Paul shares declined on a decrease in the earnings, and coal shares were heavy and lower on the prices realized at the coal sale to-day, which, in some cases, were lower than in August last, and also on reports that one large corporation had to make a temporary loan of \$2,000,000, and thatone of the weaker companies was on the market as a borrower. Western Union was comparatively steady. There is much interest felt here in a suit to be commenced at Indianapolis to-morrow for the removal of the Ohio & Mussissippi Receivers. Transactions to-day were 150,000 shares, of which 11,000 were Pacific Mail, 20,000 Western Union, 12,000 St. Pauls, 3,000 Erie, 55,000 Lake Shore, 2,600 Union Pacific, 15,000 Michigan Central, 18,000 Lackswanna, and \$5000 New Jersey Central.

2.600 Union Pacile, 15,000 Michigan Central, 18,000 Lackawanna, and 8,000 New Jersey Central.

Money more active; 4@6. Prime mercantile paper, 4%@6.
Customs receipts, \$298,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$103,000.
Clearings, \$21,000,000.
Sterling firm; jong, 485%; short, 485.

Coupons, 81. 114% New 5a. 112%
Coupons, 95. 114% New 5a. 112%
Coupons, 95. 110% IO-40x reg. 113%
Coupons, 96. 117 Currency 6a. 123%
Western Union. 70% Co. C. C. T. 38
Quickailver. 14% New Jersey Central 38
Quickailver fid. 20 Rock Island. 101%
Recipion of the Coupons of the

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24.

Julia Consolidated... 5 Tellow Jacket 1:

NEW ORLEANS.

10.104.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS.

FOREIGN.

LONDON.

Jan. 24.—Rate of discount in opmarket for three months' bills 1 below the Bank England rate. Consols, money, 96 3-16; account, 96½. United States Bonds=65s, 105½; 67s, 110; 10-40s, 109½; new 5s, 107½. New York Central, 101; Erie, 9½; preferred,

Paris, Jan. 24.—Rentes. 107f 5c. Frankfort, Jan. 24.—United States Bonds-

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four bours ending at 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning and for the corresponding day last year:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
1	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.
Flour, bris	9,254	7,914	13,088	7,591
Wheat, bu	6,700	46,035	11,045	17,082
Corn, bu	94, 244	61,644	14,088	58, 881
Oats, bu	16,983	10,790	10,228	8,684
Rye, bu	2,612	350		
Bariey, bu	6,950	20,650	3,863	7,200
Grass seed, lbs.	183, 143	147,690	134, 525	82,793
Flaxseed, lbs .	32,770	93,980		111,065
B. corn, lbs	87, 530	14.000	40, 780	**** * ****
C. meats, los	129, 400	622, 420	1,070,500	1, 669, 860
Beef, tes		350		532
Beef, bris	2	LOPE STA	221	95
Porg, bris		* 292	391	1,173
Lard, lbs	20,400	258, 810	85,870	552, 834
Tailow, lbs	24, 210	34.856	20,000	2,020
Butter, lbs	87, 689	50, 185	21, 420	74,034
D. hogs. No	2,083	2,996	3,073	1,908
Live hogs, No.	5,984	17,931	730	1,722
Cattle, No	3, 293	3,980	1,838	1,165
Sheep, No	3, 170	2,280	1,919	602
Hides, lbs	352, 791	277, 340	358, 590	123, 391
Highwines, brls	300	201	350	137
Wool, lbs Potatoes, bu	81,861	37, 600	30, 800	7,530
Potatoes, bu	Catoos	333	30,000	AND THE
Coal, tons	3,971	1.674	1,002	774
Hay, tons	60	80	10	30
lumber, m	257	146	794	684
Shingles, m	305	273	850	220
salt, bris	1,342	210	1, 901	2,000
Poultry, lbs	31,316	77, 323	30, 930	68, 160
Poultry, coops.	91,010	**,020	30, 930	00, 100
Jame, pkgs	PS-38-1-1			
egs, pkgs	68	320	10	88
Cheese, bxs	00	125	95	Louis 100
apples, orls.	798	300		*****
Beans, bu	518	200		
neather nations	910	200	011	**** *****

Beans, bu.

Withdrawn from store-during Tnesday for city consumption: 4,012 bu wheat, 6,285 bu corn, 200 bu onts, 477 bu rye, 2,368 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city Wednesday morning: 2 cars No. 2 N. W. wheat, 1 car No. 1 spring, 8 cars No. 2 do. 6 cars No. 3 do, 5 cars rejected do (22 wheat); 15 cars high mixed corn, 21 cars new do, 48 cars new mixed, 135 cars No. 2 corn, 26 cars rejected do, 2 cars no grade (247 corn); 4 cars white oats, 5 cars No. 2 do, 12 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (22 oats); 13 cars No. 2 rye; 9 cars No. 3 barley, 1 car rejected do, Tofal, 314 cars, or 128,000 bu. Inspected out: 6,040 bu wheat, 2,710 bu corn, 4,468 bu oats, 1,095 bu rye, 7,830 bu barley.

It must be very pleasant for a man to chant in print the glories of the Chicago Board of Trade, and the rirtues of its members, when he cannot obtain the privilege of admission, even on a visitor's ticket. But then, if it be absolutely necessary to rake in victims from the country, and that cannot be done without such laudation, there may be found a man mean enough to do it. Recent developments of rascality may render it advisable to print lists of membership in the Board of Trade of this city outside of that contained in the annual report, so that parties in the country who do not know for themselves may at least be able to obtain information in regard to men who solicit consignments of grain to be sold in this city. Till this is done men and women in the country who have glittering inducements held out to them by circular in regard to operations on 'Change through utter strangers, will do well to find out the facts before they invest their money. This may be done by addressing a note with inclosed stamp to some one they de know, or to the Secretary of the Board of Trade, asking if the party referred to is a member of that organization at stake, and they are the only once who can buy and sell on 'Change. The outsider is obliged to pay a member to trade for him, and there is therefore no use in i

sell live stock at the Stock-Yards, or butter and eggs from store, without reference to the Board of Trade. But any man who brags of membership in that organization, as a tool with which to do business, ought to be able to stand the test of a simple question asked at headquarters in regard to it.

BLUE GLASS.

Some of the good seeple on 'Change are becoming unduly excited on the subject of blue glass. They have spent a good many dollars in fitting no their houses and conservatories with the material, and have even talked about petitioning the Board of Directors to place it in all the windows of the building. Next will come the proposition to roof over all the pens at the Stock-Yards, that the hogs and cattle may thrive while walting for purchasers. But a revulsion is in order. Already we hear the advance notes of the cry. "What will we do with it?" Some have even thrown out the idea that the new agent will cause a complete change on the

tion. In addition to the direct increase in the yield, there would be an enormons saving of present wastage. The grain would be protected from the ravages of the grasshopper, the army-worm, and the bird, and would no longer be damaged by storms, while the bog would fatten in serene contempt of the tape-worm and the trickina, which he now finds in rooting where he should not. Nay, more. Our now rapidly exhausting fields would need no manure, and it may be that the use of the blue glass will be so much improved by experiment as that the animal will be able to fatten on it exclusively, requiring no grosser food for the building up of his frame into rich chops and juicy tenderloin. Is not this prespect a decidedly Pleasant-one? It is absolutely gorgeous. It opens up new fields for thought as

pect a decidedly Pleasant-one? It is absolutely gorgeons. It opens up new fields for thought as well as for cultivation, and suggests a peep into Elysium—not through golden gates, but blue glass. It is enough to make one's mouth water to think over the possible and probable improvement in the ywality of the food of the future. Why may not quality of the food of the future. Why may not the very nature of the now unclean hog be so entirely changed that the ban placed by Moses and Mahomet upon the use of his flesh shall be removed, and the whole world be permitted to feast upon the delicacy—a food fit for the gods? There is, however, in all this a touch of sadness for all—a world of misery for the unregenerated man who lives by margins on pork and wheat. If we, ourselves, should take to living under the cerulean, with the improved conditions here suggested, we may be able to dispense altogether with wheat and pork. Then where will prices go to? Shall we quote pork at \$17.00 and wheat at \$1.30, or shall we cease to quote at all? How if the only article in the comuote at all? How if the only article in the com-nerce of the future should be blue glass?

THE MARKETS. The leading produce markets were less active resterdy, most of them being quiet, and grain tended downwards, while provisions were steady. The advices from other points were not favorable to strength. The Turkish news was regarded as cinc, consols were stronger, and the gold pre-ium less, while there was little demand for any kind of produce for shipment. Hence the trading was chiefly for future delivery. The demand for dry goods was fair for the sea-

son and prices were again quoted strong. There was a satisfactory movement in groceries, and, excepting a decline in coffees of a ½c. no pricecepting a decline in conces of a 4c. no pres-changes were noted. Sugars were easy at the re-duction of the day before. Teas show increased strength, under an improving demand. The dried-fruit market was reported quiet. with prices un-changed except for prones, which were "of" another 4c. Raisins and currants were firm. Fish were in fair request, at previous prices. The but-ter and cheese markets were without new features. Prices of oils were the same as at the beginning of the week, with increased firmness in lard and lin-

r to \$9, 50 for strictly pure. The lumber market was quiet and unchanged. mall orders continue to arrive, and many dealers look for a fair business for the winter season as soon as the roads in the interior get into good con-dition. In the pineries there is an abundance of snow, and a large stock of logs has already been secured on the banks of the prominent streams. Drugs and chemicals were in fair demand and steady, opium being a shade easter. Wool was in moderate crs' views, consequently little was done, trade also being restricted by the scarcity of cars. Poultry, eggs, and game were steady and in fair demand. Seeds were firm, especially timothy and clover, which were wanted for shipment.

Rall freights were quoted firm at the recent ad-

vance, the rates being 40c on grain and 50c on bulk meats and 80c per brl on flour to New York, and 55c for bulk meats and 45c on grain to Boston; also, 35c on grain to Baltimore, and 36c on do to Philadelphia. There was no change in the situation, the movement being small.

tion, the movement being small.

THE WHEAT PROBLEM.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

In your issue of this moraing (Jan. 23) complaint is made against Walker's tables of the "visible supply," on account of taking in kansac (U.S., -a new point, -and grain her side in the same as 335,000 his, when, according to the large in the same as 335,000 his, when, according to the large in the same as 335,000 his, when, according to the large in the same as 335,000 his, when, according to the large in the same as a same as

icts last year was 40,000,000 bu short of the previous in the same districts we do not doubt, but the fact apparent as yet: and that this dedick is not par-, if not wholly, compensated by the surplus of old over—the excess grown in the winter-wheat disheld over—the exoess grown the the winter-wheat districts. Our new southwest and California Invite some consideration. And this again leads us to comparison with the crop of 1871, that being our last short-crop year, if not to prove that this crop is as large as others, that it is at least fully as large as will be necessary for our requirements, and too large to warrant an advance in the English markets above an average of the last decade. The course of the course

dence in the article. Our aim is to give a faithful reflex of the tone of the market, and this we do with equal readiness whether it be strong or weak. "W." has equal reason to complain as the lady who broke her mirror because it reflected the wart on her nose as faithfully as it did the dimple or

her cheek. her cheek.

POREIGN GOODS RECEIVED

at Chicago Custom-House, Jan. 24: Louis Boerlin, 1 case instraments: Field, Leiter & Co., 95
cases dry goods; H. L. Muller, 1 case cutlery; G.
S. Haskell & Co., 23 sacks seeds; J. V. Farwell & Co., 2 cases dry goods; S. M. Nickerson, 1 case chinaware; North Chicago Rolling-Mills, 3 cars spiegel-iron; P. P. Oldershaw & Co., 100 sacks salt; George Stewart & Co., 400 sacks salt; Lyon & Healy, 2 cases musical instruments. Amount of duties collected, \$2, 256. 73.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were less active, but steadler, and generally firm, the market tending slightly upwards. Hogs were again in small supply, and quoted higher, which reacted on product, though Liverpool was quoted weak on all descriptions, and quite heavy on meats. There were not many buying orders from outside, and a considerable part of the business transacted was in the turning over from one month to another, but holders were not free sellers except as full previous figures, claiming that prices were already below the cost of the raw material. Parties in the trade think it is well that the receipts of hogs are small just now, whatever may be the outcome. English receiving points are well filled up, and not only do not care to take more at present, but are depressed so low that meats could be shipped back to New York and sold there with little loss to the party who should buy them at present English prices. Long clears were quoted yesterday in Liverpool at a figure which is equal to about 954 per Ps in currency. It is stated that the lard we referred to a day or two ago is being actually shipped from Great Britain to New York, the cost of transportation being only 50e per fercely, but the stocks of pork and lard are considered too large to invite investment just now in hopes or higher prices.

Mass Posx—Was rather quiet, but firmer, advancing PROVISIONS.

FLOUR—Was quiet and strong, some lots being held higher in spite of the weakness in wheat, which made buyers hold off. The trading was chiefly local, but the smallness of the stocks, with the fact that very little is coming here for sale, made holders firmer in their views. Sales were reported of 726 bris spring extras at \$5.1030.75, and 100 bris rye flour at \$4.50. The market closed firm at the following range of prices: Choice winters, \$7.75@8.50; medium winters, \$4.75@7.50; low grade oo, \$8.00@6.50; choice spring extras, \$6.50@7.00; medium do, \$6.00@6.50; choice spring extras, \$5.75@6.00; choice patents, \$8.00@6.50; common do, \$7.35@7.75; spring superfines, \$4.00@5.00. Rye flour, \$4.37½@4.50. Buckwheat do, \$7.30@7.75; and old do, \$5.50@5.50.

Bran—Was quiet and firmer. Sales were 30 tons at \$14.25 per ton on track.

\$14.25 per ton on track. \$15.75 per ton to arrive, and 10 tons at \$16.00 free of

si5.75 per ton to arrive, and 10 tons at \$45.00 free board far.

MiléAT—Was less active in the aggregate, being quiet, except during the first hour, and was rather weat, declining 15¢ per bu. Liverpool was quiet, London very do, and cargoes easier, Beerbohm quoting a decline of 1d per cental, while New York was dull, with buyers holding off. Our receipts were very small, and exceeded by the shipments, but we have a rather large stock on hand and little demand for it, while the prospects of a peaceful solution of Old-World difficulties led many to expect lower prices for whoat. It was argued that there is yet a good deal of wheat in the Northwest, which is being held back, chieffy because the farmers expect to see still higher prices, and that a decline would materially increase our receipts.

and 1,400 bu by sample at 900@\$1.18 en track. Total, \$4,300 but.
MINNESOTA WHEAT—Was in better demand and relatively frun. Sales were 6,400 bu No. 2 at \$1.59@\$1.40, the outside for 2c storage; and 700 bu by sample at \$1.24 on track, and \$1.45 free on board car.
CORN—Was moderately active during a part of the session, and duli otherwise. The market was weak, declining #56% on this and next months deliveries, and about figs on this and next months deliveries, and about figs on the and next months deliveries, and about figs on the sun next months deliveries, and about figs on this and next months deliveries, and some figure of the sun of the selection and New York was dull, while our receipts were larger, 2d car-loads being inspected into store. This, and made buyers less anxious, which resulted in the decline above noted. The offerings for May were especially liberal. Parties in the country who have cribbed the corn for the winter have offered little of it fill within two days past, hooping that the upward movement in wheat would act as a stimulus on corn. But the demand for corn has dropped off, shippers not

Wheat: Sales, 380,000 bu at \$1.30\cdot 0.30\cdot for March, and \$1.29\cdot (0.12)\cdot (0.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Sales, 1,000 tes, at \$11.10 for March, and \$11.27½ for April.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was culet at \$2.07@2.10.

BROOM-CORN—There was no change. The demand is small, and prices are without quotable change, though weak for the lower grades: Choice green hurl, 54@7c; medium hurl, red tipped, 44@5c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 5@5%c; red tipped with do. 4@44c; red do. \$23&c; green covers and inside, 4@5c; ed tipped with do. 4@44c; red do. \$23&c; green covers and inside, 4@5c; ed tipped do. \$3&c.

BUTTER—Trade continues good at substantially the prices quoted from day to day for the past fortnight or more. Between shippers and the home trade the daily arrivals of good to choice butter are easily disposed of, and at full figures. The commoner sorts as heretofore, are to some extent neglected, but the supply is not so oppressive as to cause any material softening of prices. We sgain quote: Choice to fancy yellow, 27@50; medium to good, 18@25c; inferior to common, 13 @16c; roll, 16@22c.

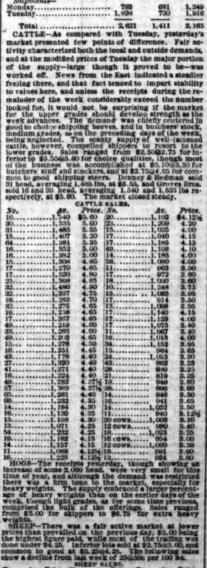
BAGGING—Was unchanged. The demand, as is to be expected at this season of the year, continues light, but the prospect of a good fpring trade and the knowledge of the fact that stocks are much smaller than usual, sives the market positive strength. We quote: Stark A, 22½c; Montaup, A, 21½c; Peerless, A, 21½c; Ontario, A, 21½c; Lewiston, A, 20½c; other creek, 19c; American, 18e; Amoskeag, 18c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 hu, 13@15e; gunnles, single, 14@15c; do, double, 24@26c.

There was a hand-to-mouth demand at 18@14c for good to 164 factory—the latter price being obtained in a relatively. The surface of the start price being obtained in a relatively. The surface of the start of the surface of the surf whiterias, 5-berl, \$3.00; No. 2 do, \$4.75; troat; \$4.00; No. 1 show mackerel, 15-bri, \$6.00; \$6.75; No. 1 show extra, 15-bri, 15-bri, \$6.00; \$6.75; No. 1 show extra, \$6.00; \$6.75; No. 1 show extra, \$6.00;

olland and other 30,000 30,000 30,000 35,000

61.05 car-lots; \$1.00\times 1.5 at retail; mixed, 75\times 50\times 61.05 car-lots; \$1.00\times 1.5 at retail; mixed, 75\times 50\times 61.05 car-lots; \$1.00\times 1.5 at retail; mixed, 75\times 50\times 61.05 car-lots; \$1.00\times 1.5 car-lots; \$1.00\

LIVE STOCK. CHICAGO. Catile. 3,878 3,293 4,800 Hogs. 7,038 5,980 8,000 .11,971 . 9,504 .12,291 21,022 25,567 70,473 ... 783 681 ... 1,838 730 2.621 1.411 3,165



BUFFALO. Jun. 24.—CATTLE-Receipts, 1,100; total

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN CITIES.

red Western spring, 10s@10s 10d; do winter, 10s 3dd 11s. Flour—Western canal, 24@28s. Corn—Western mixed, 27s@27s 3d; new,do, 26s 3d. Oats—American mirco, 7746575 30; new.do, 265 3d. Osis—American. 34638 6d. Bariey, 3s 6d. Paus-Canadian, 37s 6d. CLOVER SERD—American, 75280s. Paovisions—Mess pork, 69s. Prime mess beef, 81s. Lard—American, 52s. Cheese—Fine American, 70s. Bacon—Long clear, 42s 6d; short clear, 44s.

Tallow-42s.
Petroleum-Spirita, 11s 6d; refined, 18s.
LINSERD OIL-23s.
RESIN-Common, 6s 6d; pele, 14s.
Spirits Turpentins—34s 6d.
LONDON, Jan. 24. Tallow-43s 3d@43s 6d.
Spirits Turpentins—33s 9d.

ANTWERP, Jan. 24.—PETROLEUM-5114. AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

New York, Jan. 24.—Grains—Business in wheat only to a very limited extent and market ruled in buyers' favor; some trifling export inquiry and limited city milling demand; speculators out of the market; No. 2 Chicago offered at \$1.46, and No. 2 Milwaukee at \$1.47, with bids under these figures; sales of 18,000 bu at \$1.42 for ungraded spring. Rye quies at \$1.6856 for Western car lots and boat-loads. In corn a fair business reported, both for export and home use; new a trifle better; old without material change in price; sales of 182,000 bu at 60%660% for new no grade; 61%601% for new steamer mixed; 62s for steamer yellow; 50%661 for new ungraded Western mixed; 63c for old No. 2 white Western.

Ocean Freights—Market for berthroom steads, though at very low rates; inquiry chiefly for grain room. Cotton measurement good, being at a standstill; in charters little or nothing done, but no changes in rates, though the tone was not over and above steady; engagement to Liverpool, by steam. 27,000 bu grain at 64 per 60 ft.

Praovisions—Pork still in very light demand, both for prompt delivery and on speculative account; sales of 100 bris uninspected new mess on the spot at \$1.75; also 750 bris for April at \$17.75; February delivery quoted at \$17.50 and March \$17.69%; at the second call for Patenary \$17.75. aksect; for March \$17.40 bid and

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—COTTON—Quiet; 13 5-186.
13 7-163; futures closed casy; January, 13 6-18.
13 11-32c; February, 1356-13 21-32c; April. 13 27-32c)
1354c; May, 14 1-16c; June. 14 7-32c; July, 14 5-16.
14 11-32c; Cotober, 13 11-66139c; November. 13 13-32.

8.75.
GRAIN—Wheat scarce; in fair demand; Pennsylva-nia red, \$1.50; Western. do, \$1.35&1.45; amber, \$1.55 \$1.50; Western. do, \$1.35&1.45; amber, \$1.55 \$61.50; White, \$1.55&1.60. Hye steady; Searce; 75&70c on track. Corn moderate demand; yellow, 56% \$57c; and, 55% free on board; steam, 50c free on board; white, 57&57%. Oats unchanged. Pagyraious—Firmer. Mess pork, \$17.25&18.00.

COTTON.

PETROLEUM.

TURPENTINE.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAI

Picket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman Housester, corner Madison, and at the deasts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILEO

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERS

tare. | Arriva HICAGO, MILWAUKER & ST. PAUL RAI Inion Depot, corner Madison and Canal-ex-Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman and at Depot.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL BAILROAD

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILBOAD

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILEDAR.
Trains leave from Exposition Building fost of roc-st. Ticket-offices 83 Clark-st., Paints from Depth (Exposition Building for the Paints of Paints of

His Deeds and During 18

THE COROL

Commissioner Confe Retire to His Sabi and John M. Rount

to Some Ambigue

the Canon Again Slaughter.

Baleful Mother-h

of Jurors, Etc.—A the Fallen Wor

port of the doings of his offic-ment, which is as learned, put tive, and entertaining as previ-the same writer, in poetry am-below. It contains so much a ting that it is not likely that the prognostication that it will be rill be fulfilled. It certa

its communication is for the subject-matter extensive pass it by with ecome one of the chief of But even the few, I am notes the result of an access the result of a communication access the acc sublic affairs, such as wear, wery good eitizen of a republice seams to grow less in proportion ortanes and more complicated all events, and the general apategrad to public concerns threat in the form of our Government. Notwithstanding this genera fifairs, I respectfully bespeak for arks the reader's careful at

fexas steers; who is free interpolar, who does not care a sira feform Association's proclams for the storms upon the frate srolds the county building (for grain the antechamber of the (Horace himself says: "The interpolar citizen" but of

rity of human society. Consider friction of conflicting interest ricition of conflicting interest ricition of conflicting interest ricition of conflicting interest ricition of comes one of the chief duties to comes one of the chief duties force such laws in spite of stacles, to protect the lives sad in cases of societal, death, to investigate the case thereof to the people. In still thous acquired for the future processes, and, finally, to punish clear, The public officers emplicated in Germany). The word be the Latin "corona," crown. is an officer who acts in monarchical, and for in morarchical, and for other high officer. Possibly a constituents in the quarries of other high officer. Possibly a constituents in the quarries of rounding country disagree with wise legislators who originsted wise legislators who originsted wise legislators who originsted which the interest of the constituent of Coroner and the death of conscientions investigate the dual system of Coroner and would probably want me to hold present opinions on the subject ouried out of sight, and he wowith me in this, that men ropes in any capacity and for any unshould not be men of very limit, on the contrary, men of geomiderable width of comprehe in his celebrated speech to i Mr. Conly further and that the in twenty-four cases—in reality two—bound over the criminals but of the contrary, men of geomiderable width of comprehe in his celebrated speech to i Mr. Conly further and that the in twenty-four cases—in reality two—bound over the criminals in the word of the rounding structure of the considerable width of comprehe word. Can it be the opinion of the dead of violence, although it is a second of the considerable width of considerable width of the cons

RPENTINE.

erence Marks + Saturday en-TEWESTERN BAILWAY.

ENTRAL RAILBOAD.

ST LOUIS and CHICAGO DENVER SHORT LINES. dc. near Madison-st bridge Depot, and 122 Randoloh-st Leave. | Arrive.

* 8:25 a. m. * 7:30 p. m. *10:00's. m. *4:00p. m. *5:05 p. m. *11:00s. m.

W & OUINCY RAILEOAL Pudlana-av., and Sixteenth-enth-sta. Ticket Offices, 59 Leave. | Arrive. ngr • 7:25 a. m. • 7:45 p. m. *3:15 p. m. *11:20 s. m. *4:15 p. m. *11:20 s. m. 5:30 p. m. 10:10 s. m. 1:00 p. m. 10:10 s. m. *8:35 p. m. *7:05 s. m. *8:30 p. m. *6:55 s. m.

TPIO RATLEGAD.

E & CHICAGO BAILWAY

& PAULYIU RATEROAD and Sacrinan sta Tiese, Sherman House.

Leave, Arrive.

His Deeds and Thoughts During 1876.

THE CORONER.

mmissioner Conly Invited to Retire to His Sabine Farm. nd John M. Rountree Treated to Some Ambiguous Com-

pliments.

Tailes and Gentlemen Who Violated the Canon Against Self-Slaughter.

Baleful Mother-in-Law---Disappointed Love---Category of Accidents.

ing Increase of Murder-Leniency of Jurors, Etc .-- A Word for the Fallen Women,

er Dietzsch has completed his annual reof the doings of his office, and the docuget of the doings of his office, and the docu-neal which is as learned, pugnacious, sugges-tive, and enterta aring as previous productions of the same writer, in poetry and in prose, is given below. It contains so much which is entertain-ing that it is not likely that the Coroner's gloomy pennostication that it will be read but by a few will be fulfilled. It certainly will receive the thoughtful attention of Messrs. Couly and Roun-

submitting to my fellow-citizens this annual or of any official actions, at a time when the arty is agitated by political complications of salleled magnitude, and waren but little credit assist standard to the utterances and opinions aske officers. I cannot refrain from expressing surely as to its reception on the part of the life. I dare not hope that more than a few will take communication with anything like real rest for the subject-matter, while the many certainly pass it by with that letthargy which occome one of the chief characteristics of our Bet even the rew. I apprehend, will peruse solten-the result of experience gathered in official career—with carcless ease, prompted by thought now so generally prevalent in regard oficial career—with careless ease, prompted by thought now so generally provalent in regard sen in public station. What good can come out Statest? All the states will probably a story deliar. The time our people are ling to devote to the carnest consideration of hit affairs, such as should be expected from any good citizen of a republican commonwealth, may be used to be such as a should be expected from the states of a republican commonwealth, may be good the sent of a republican commonwealth, the sent in the sent of the sent in the sent in

y, who represents the erdant pastures in a recent meeting of the County Box it to east the lustre of his brilliant mi

then sojournment of the sojournm

stantisty emechanis for the protection and security of busan society. Considering the constant friction of conflicting interests, and the general site of mutual emulty into which mankind is strendy the great struggle for existence, if becomes one of the chief duties of the State to enforce such laws in spite of all apparent obstacles, to protect the lives of its citizens, and in cases of societals, sudden, or violent tests, to investigate the cause, to give account these of the people, to utilize the experience thus acquired for the future prevention of similar cases, and, finally, to punish the enomines of society. The public officers employed in such investigations in this country and in England are called decreases (the service is very similarly performed in Germany), the word being derived from the latin 'crossa, 'crown. The Coroner, then, is an effect who exist for the Crown in meneralical, and for the majesty of the people in republican countries, and whose importance is equal to that of a Judge or other high officer. Possibly Mr. Conly and his constituents in the quarries of Lemont and surmounting country disagree with the views of the was legislatous who originated the Coroner's office. Such at least would be the indications derived from his utterances upon the office, and the equally importance of Coroner's puries. If he could be made to anderstand the sacredness of human life, the importance of protecting it, and the guarance of conscientions investigation afforded by the dual spatem of Coroner and jury, Mr. Conly was pasten of Coroner and jury, Mr. Conly was pasten of Coroner and jury, Mr. Conly

in alterance upon the office, and the equally imortant institution of Coroner's juries. If he could
be made to anderstand the sacreduces of human
ide, the importance of protecting it, and the guarinteged conscientions investigation afforded by
the dual system of Coroner and jury, Mr. Coniy
conscientions investigation afforded by
the dual system of Coroner and jury, Mr. Coniy
could preshed want me to hold an inquest on his
ment opinions on the subject, that they might be
suried and of sight, and he would perhaps agree
sith are in this, that men representing the people
a any capacity and for any purpose whatsoever
the sight in the complete in the complete any
to the contrary, men of grasping minds and
constant be with of comprehension.

It is televrated speech to the Commissioners,
it, Conir further said that the Coroner had only
a to sure the commission to the Grand Jury,
and of the remaining sixty cases definitely settled
by the Coroner and his juries he did not say a
sord. Cas it he the opinion of Mr. Conly that
crones found hanged should be left hanging, those
remed should be allowed to float, those poisoned
a becampead and those ureeting with sudden,
conductant or valuent death from various causes,
the action of the complete of the sudden,
conductant or valuent death from various causes,
the action of the complete of the sudden,
conductant or valuent death from various causes,
the action of the complete of the complete
remed should be allowed to float, those poisoned
a secondary of which you have
said value of death?

This O agricultural friend and statesman of the
transition of the champion, for at present the
conductant of the champion, for at present the
conductant of the champion, for at present the
conductant of the dissecting room of some
state of the champion, for at present the
conductant of medical learning.

But I case your opposition to the Coroner's
the Decent of the complete of the said.

The conductance of the complete of the said.

The conductant of the complete of the said.

The conductan

cases (25 men. a) whom, and child). Twentyfour persons (17 men. 1 woman, and childen)
were killed by men. 1 woman, and childen,
the men. 2 woman and childen were killed by
the and childen and childen were the childen of the child

the company of the co

decision as to whether it is hat and poly such scientific "humbuggery" when the question is the discovery and punishment of murder.

AMONG THE MANY SUICIDES
who during the last year have ended their miserable existences, persons of German birth have again been by far the most numerous. The well-known national overage of the Germans, lager-beer, may have some influence upon their payshological peculiarities. The habitual use of beer seems to have a tendency to direct their psychological reaching the most numerous, and from phigmatic case to melancholy, and, finally, suicidal runnia. This, however, is, of course, nothing but a vague supposition, and the peculiar frequency of suicide amount the Germans may have psychological reasons totally different. Neither do I wish to make war upon heer as an habitual beverge, for I am myself a firm believer in the old students' maxim, that "cerevisiam bibunt homines, animalis cetera fonics."

During the first year of my term of office there was but one among the many suicides who fell a victim to THE DIRE PASSION OF LOVE.

During the year just closed the number of that class of mainten uncreased to four. Only is two classes, however, did the objects of "Lore's labors

charms. In the remaining case the woman who caused the irresistible desire for death remained eatirely unknown.

Napoleon I. is credited with the remark that "From the sublime to the ridiculous there is but one step." Let us make the step then, and pass from the contemplation of the tragedy of love to that of the poor fellow who hiew out what little brains he had on account of the tortures to which he was daily subjected by.—

Mothers-in-law have always been a great power of mischief to the world, and, ains! the plague is so universal and enduring that we must despair of ever seeing it overcome. The misery caused by mothers-in-law is esternal, even as mothers-in-law themselves are immortal.

Among last year's suicides there were unusually many prostitutes, and, be it said to the credit of these nafortunate outcasts from human society, that in no case where one of them had sought relief from the agony of a life of shame in suicidal death was the County Treasurer asked to pay the funeral expenses out of the people's money. I have frequently seen these women gather around the coff as of an unfortunate sister who had sought and found eternal rest for her weary soul. With expensive ailence do they tenderly decorate with flowers the linaminate form of their departed friend, but hardly ever have I seen them weep. Death seems less painful after lives like theirs, and it is not difficult on such occasions to read in their weary countenances a regretful resignation to their hopeiess fate. Perhaps they think of the time when the sun of human happiness shone as brightly for them as for their more fortunate sisters, when with pure and maidenly hearts and fond hopes they awaited the future, when they knew not what misery falls to the lot of those who travel the broad road of sin. Then came temptation! As timidly did they shrink, at aret, from the sweet, words of the soducer as did Gretchen from Faust:

Pur meither lady nor son I fate.

the seducer as did Gretchen from Faust:

I'm neither lady, nor am I fair,
And home I can go with fair,
But the young and passionate, the trusting and inexperisoned heart, believed the fair words of the
heagtless seducer, and the loving maiden yielded to
his tempitations only to awake from a short intoxication of passion a disappointed, deserted, dishonored woman. And then came the fail downward,
downward, downward, into vice and shame, into
misery and despair, into the hopeless condition of
an abandoned woman, from which there is but one
relief,—death, merciful death!

Who understands

misery and despair, into the hopoless condition of an abandoned woman, from which there is but one relief,—death, merciful death!

Who understands
THE TERRIBLE SUPPERING OF THESE WOMEN? Who knows the agonizing thoughts, the pange of remorse, the utter despair that must fill their minds in many a weary hour of solitude? Society, heartless, canting, and frequently hypocritical even, in its professions of sexual virtue, passes them by with never more than a consemptions shruging of shoulders, and yet these unfortunates are capable of the noblest sentiments and most excellent deads. In my official capacity I have frequently had occasion to observe them in truly magnanimous practice of that sweetest of virtues, charity, and I have thought it proper to mention as much to the credit of this most friendless class of social outcasts.

I have intentionally dwelled somewhat at length apon this subject, hoping through persuasive words and impressive recitals to press the matters and facts above related more effectively upon the attention of good and true women, who, by their charitable work in such as these, as also in other cases, will recall many of these unfortunates to a useful and virtuous life. Ladies of this country so well known for your benevolence, use all your power of devotion and persuasian, try your utmost to save those of your sex who are not lost entirely, and endeavor to restore them to a good and honorable sphere of action.

One of the most deplorable cases among last year's suicides was that of

A MODERN MEDEA,

a mother who, driven into despair either by the infielding first drowned her two children, and afterwards herself, in the waters of the lake Michigan. The terribie mental struggle that turns a mother's love into munderous croelty has been grandly illustrated by Euripides in his tragedy of "Medea," almost 2,000 years ago. Yet we find exactly the same symptoms of psychomachy in our own age of advanced civilization, and we shall continue to find them as long as mankind remains unchanged and suncted

on themselves, let me also remember those unfortunate once whose lives have been

SACHIFICED BY UNFORESEEN ACCIDENTS,
who have been torn from their beloved ones, their
wives and children, only to leave them in abject
misery and poverty. If some of my fellow-citizens,
blessed with the comforts of life, would accept my
invitation to visits such places of misery, they probably would in many cases change their ideas about
the condition of their unfortunate fellow-beings
for the benefit of the latter. Sturdy men with
downcast faces silently mourn and stand beside the
confin with trembling, strong, and brawny-but,
alas' helpless and empty-hands. They think about
to-morrow, having to descend the shaft, climb up
to the unsteady scaffold, or venture in a frail boat
out upon the treacherous lake. Very often when
in danger their lips move in silent prayer, and in
their fin away little cottage. How willingly and
with what self-sacrifice would they have assisted
the widows and orphans of their departed friend,
but, alas' they have a feeling heart, but all are
partners in poverty.

In such in-tances we are involuntarily reminded

fore 8 a. m. Compared with the four Coroners and their Deputies in New York, the Coroner of this county has to perform three times the amount of their work. According to New York papers, all of them held only 1,002 inquests, for the performance of which they divided among the method which they divided among the method which they divided among the method with the some little some of 578,000 in fees. In this county the Coroner's office has last year been son at a total cost of \$13,332,85, which is not nearly so much as the cost of the single criminal procedure against the Turner brothers.

The expenses of the Coroner's office are as follows: Outoners's salary, \$3,000; Deputy's salary, \$1,200; constable's salary, \$3,000; Deputy's salary, \$2,000; page and the salary, \$3,000; Deputy's salary, \$1,200; office expenses, transportation of oxypses, raditored from this the fees collected by the Coroner to the amount of \$408, 85, and the total cost will appear to be \$13,382,55 as above stated. This sum might be materially decreased if the law allowed the Coroner to collect inquest-fees from the raliroad corporations. For two days the Coroner acted as Sheriff, witnout being able to collect any pay therefor, because the frugally and economically-disposed County Attorney, Mr. John M. Bountree, who entertains a tender regard for the Coroner's welfare, decrease that a little extra work without extra pay would have a beneficent tendency against that official's increasing corpulence, for all of which he may rest assured of my lasting gratitude.

In conclusion, I will say that the CORDITION OF THE MORGUE?

is simply disgusting, and a disgrace to the community. This institution is in nowine sited for its avowed purpose, and, notwithstanding repeated requests and suggestions on my part, no steps have been taken to improve it and make it as useful as it should be.

Hoping that it never may become my duty to perform anything like the services lately rendered by my colleagues in Ashtabula and Brooklyn, and that our much-tried city may be spared the misfortune of such ghastly accidents as lately beful those places, I close this review by rendering to my fellow-citizens my sincere thanks for the partiality shown in my favor at the last election. Respectfully,

EMR. DINTERCU.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

UNAWARES.

When roses bloomed. I found a friends.
On sped the changing year—
The ripe leaves fluttered to their rest,
And fields stretched white and drear,
But, when the blue-bird built its nest,
Spring whispered in my ear,
"Thy friend. O foolish hear! hath grown
Too dear, -too dear."
—Scribner for February.

THE OLD MAN WHO SMILED. One time there was a good old man living in Detroit. His back was bens, his step was slow, and men who gazed upon his snowy locks and wrinkled face whispered to each other:

"He is a good old man who has not long to live."

The old man had been well off in his day, but when he found himself on the shady side of life, wife dead and home broken up, he said to his only son:

"Here, William, take all I have and let your home be my hone until I die."

The son took the papers—you bet he did! and the father was given a cozy corner, a big chair, and a corn-cob pipe. All went well for a year or so, and then the son and the son's wife began to make it uncomfortable for the nice old man in the corner. They threw out hints, deprived him of his comforts, and one cold day in winter he was told that he had better go to Halifax—Nova Scotia.

The old man's heart was sore as he went out into the world to battle against hunger and cold, and when night came he cowered in a doorway and wept like a child.

"Who is making that chin-music up there?" called a reporter, whose steps had been arrested by the sobs, and he went up the steps, pattled the old man on the head, and by and by the story was told. The old man had been well off in his day, but

the olu man on the head, and by and by the story was told.

"Come down to the station with me," said the reporter, taking the old man's arm. "Your son is first cousin to the man who preferred buzzard to lamb, and I'll help you fix him!"

Next morning one of the daily papers contained an item to the effect than an old gentleman named Goodheart had been found wandering the streets at night, and that when taken to the station \$10,000 worth of United States bonds were found on him. The old man read it over three times, slapped his leg as he saw the point, and a beautiful smile covered his face and climbed up through his hair. In about an hour his son William rushed into the station and called out:

climbed up through his hair. In about an nour his son William rushed into the station and called out:

"Father, dear father, come home! All of us were crying all night long, and my wite is now lying in a comatose state on your account?"

The old man went home with him, winking at the lamp-posts and smilling as he turned the corners. He had all his comforts back, and the son bought him a costly pipe and a pair of box-toed boots that very day.

Well, as time went on the son ventured to suggest that the bonds had better be turned over to him, and every time he said "bonds" the old man would smile and turn the subject to patent milk-cans or the necessity of counterfeiters taking more pains with their lead nick-els. The other day the father went to bed to die, and he smiled oftener than before as he lay waiting for the summons. The son said his heart was breaking, and then went through the old man's clothes to find the bonds. He didn't find any. He searched the bara, and the garret, and the cellar, and finally, when he saw that death weaker.

VANDERBILT'S WHIST.

New York Tribuns.

The greatest passion of which he was possessed was card-playing., in former years the games were always played at either the Union or Manhattan Clubs, and consisted only of whist, of which he was very fond. Those who have played many games with him state that he was a very adroit and clever player. He had a most remarkable and wonderful memory of the cards after they had been played. He always received a poor play with a frown, and praised a good one. He once had for a partner William Cooke, a railroad man of Bridgeport. He declared that Mr. Cooke made the best play he had ever seen during his long experience in the game. Hearts was trumps, and the Commodore's long suit was spades, the whole of which he held, with the exception of the king and a card of smaller denomination, which were held by Mr. Cooke, without the Commodore's lend, the trumps having been exhausted, and he was debating in his mind how to capture or get rid of the king, so as to run out his suit. He at length led the kee, on which his partner played the king, thas giving the Commodore the control of the suit. If the small eard had been played, his partner would have been unable to return the suit afterward. The Commodore often referred to this play, and declared it was the finest he had ever seen.

ONE MORE ABOUT GEN. NYE.

Awaism (Cat.) Genetic.

The large flocks of geese that are constantly passing over the town are frequently shot at, but they generally fly at too high an altitude to be reached by the leaden missiles. Sometimes, however, the shots take effect. The other day we were watching a flock flying southward, when the report of a gau was heard, and we saw one of the geese begin to fall slowly. The others, perceiving that their comrade was wounded, uttered shrill cries of distress, and about a dozen of them flew under the wounded bird, huddling together so that their backs formed a sort of oed, on which the wounded one rested. They buoyed it up for some time, the others looking on and manifesting their concern by uttering loud, discordant shrieks. Finding that their companion was unable longer to

A CONSIDERATE MAN.

At a grand battue, just as the day's sport has begun, an unhappy hunter blows off a sufficiency of the head of his companion on the right. The wounded man dies without a cry, and the The wounded man dies acticed the accident, al-lently inters him and reloads.

At dark the company reassembles at the given

lently inters him and reloads.

At dark the company reassembles at the given rendezvous. Smith is missing.

"Where is smith?" is the ery.

"Oh, I killed Smith accidentally," remarks the murderer; "you will find most of him under the big beech tree yousier."

General stupefaction, and the slayer of Smith is severely censured for not having sooner given notice that help might have been extended to the wounded man. the wounded man.
"Of course I might have done so," he protests, "but I didn's want to spoil your day's

THE GREAT HAT QUESTION. The problem of how satisfactorily to dispose of the hat in church is treated of by the New York Times, which falls to discover any satisfactory solution. To hold the hat in one's lap is impracticable, as it interferes with the use of is impracticable, as it interferes with the use of prayer and hymn book. If it is placed on the seat it generally gets sat upon—if deposited in the alsie it is kicked or swept away by a indy's dress. Placed on the floor it absorbs dust, and attracts restless feet. To establish a hnt pound in the vestibule, where hats could be ticketed and kept during service, would simply result in converting the sanctuary into a hat exchange, where the sinners would secure the good hats, and the saints be obliged to content themselves with the worthless ones.

"I swanny" does such universal duty as an oath throughout New England that the expression merits some attention as a philological curiosity. No one can sojourn among rural New Englanders for any length of time without being driven to speculate as to the origin of the phrase. Could it have come down through ages of gradual elimination from some highly-respectable pagan formula, such as "I will swear by any of the gods," for instance? This seems a not wholly incredible supposition, and lifts the seeming vulgarism at once to the level of a "condensed classic."

A BIT OF NATURAL HISTORY.

Burlington Hunckeys.

It is noticeable that the cat who mounts the ridge-pole of the wood-house, and sits apart at the concert, and is wrapped in thoughtful abstracted silence until the programme is about half through, opens out, when he does come in, with a wall that curdles the blood in a frozen beet, and rouses all the other members of the troupe to a very agony of frenzied emulation.

United States of America, Northern District of Illinois, 88.

of Illinois, 88.

In the Circuit Court thereof, William B. Posdick and
James D. Fish, complainants, vs. The Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Rainroad Company, James Etwell,
and R. Biddle Roberts and L. In Chancery.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a decree of
foreclosure of the Circuit Court of the United State
for the Northern District of Illinois, rendered on December S. A. D. 1870, in a certain suit in chancery
wherein William R. Fosdick and James D. Fish are com-

mispered:

"Father, do you know me?"

"And, father, don't you see that this thing is almost killing me?"

"Yes. William, I see it."

"And, father, don't you see that this thing is almost killing me?"

"Yes. William, I see it."

"And, father, don't you see that this thing is almost killing me?"

"Yes. William, I see it."

"And, father, don't you see that this thing is almost killing me?"

"Yes. William, I see it."

"And, father, don't you see that this thing is almost killing me?"

"Yes. William, I see it."

"And, father, don't you see that this thing is almost killing me?"

"Yes. William, I see it."

"And, father, don't you see that this thing is almost killing me?"

"Yes. William, I see it."

"And, father, don't you see that this thing is almost killing me?"

"Yes. William, I see it."

"And, father, don't you see that this thing is almost killing me?"

"Yes. William, I see it."

"And, father, don't you see that this thing is almost killing me?"

"Yes. William, I see it."

"And, father, don't you see that this thing is almost killing me?"

"Yes. William, I see it."

"And, father, don't you see that this thing is almost killing me?"

"Yes. William, I see it."

"And, father, don't you see that this thing is almost killing me?"

"Yes. William, I see it."

"Correct. William," whispered the father, winking a ghastly wink, and as that same old william, wi

Pittsburgh, Chetinnatic St. Louis Hailway Company from Thornton, in Cook County, to and into the City of Chicago.

3. The terminal tracks, sidings, switches, and appurtenances of said Chicago, Danville & Vincenne Hailroad Company at and near said City of Chicago, whether the same are situate on the grounds and rights of way of said Company, or otherwise, accrugating a test, he was a company at the company of the company of

Three (3) bagings cars, numbered 1, 3, 3nd 4.

Eight (3) caboose cars, numbered 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 5, 9, 10.

Local Company of the company of the cars, being those bearing numbers between 504 to 615, both inclusive. Eighty-five (83) box cars (Adams), being those bearing numbers between 1, 136 to 1, 220, both inclusive. Three hundred and eighteen (318) coal cars, being those bearing numbers between 1, 136 to 1, 220, both inclusive, and 145 to 276, both inclusive.

One hundred and eighteen (318) coal cars, being those bearing numbers between 616 to 115, both inclusive, and 145 to 276, both inclusive.

One hundred and eighteen (118) block coal-cars, being those bearing numbers between 616 to 115, both inclusive.

Gain the framework between 616 to 115, both inclusive, and 145 to 276, both inclusive.

Gain the framework both and the said Chicago, Danville & Vinconnes Hailroad Company within the State of Illinois, and sill of the property and premises within said State other than that in this schedule specifically described in which the said falleroad Company has any interest, held by it for one in the maintenance and operation of the said and size will be at the bour of 10 Trans. En of the seventh (7th) day of February. A D. 1877, at the west door of the Republic Life Insurance Company Building, on LaSalle-st., in Chicago, Illinois, one quarer-of the bid is to be posid in cash at the time of saie, and one-half the balance to be paid in cash in three months, and the remainder to be paid in cash in three months, and the remainder to be paid in cash in three months, and the remainder to be paid in cash in three months, and the remainder to the paid to the purchaser which with a said size for the Northern District of Illinois.

January 2, 1877.

Lawrence, Carrentt & Lawrence, Complainants Solicitors.

Prices Greatly Reduced. ELDREDGE & CO., MEDICAL.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH

IMPORTANT LETTER

From a Distinguished Physician.

CATARRH

And Deafness Cured.

Gentlemen: My wife has been troubled with Entary for years, and has tried three other remedies without any beatent. She has also been eartially dear in one of or over tweive years. Since she has been using: SAN FORDY'S RADICAL CURK her troubled have been growing rapidly better. At times she can hear as we as ever, and I am confident that a persuatent use of the remedy will result in a permanent restoration of he hearing. There are several others here who are using the RADICAL CURK successfully, and I anticipate for its large sale as a consequence of the hever-failing relef and cure afforded by its use. Respectfully yours, A. W. DAVIDSON, Hardwick, Vt., March 12.

Each package contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Link-ing Tube, with full directions for use in all cases. Pri \$1.00 per package. For sale all wholesale and reta-druggists throughout the United States. WEEKS PUTTER. General Agests and Wholesale Druggist Boston.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC

PLASTERS

ar Action, this Plaster, by Rallying the Nervous Forces, has effected Cures whe every other known remedy has failed.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Sent on receipt of price, 25 cents for One \$1.25 for Bix, or \$2.25 for Twelve, to any WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. The General Transatiantic Company's Main's Steamers between New York and Herro, caling at Plymouth of Bee that the Company's Main at Plymouth of Bee that the Company's Main at Plymouth of Bee that the Company's Main and Plymouth of the Continent, (Cabjus provided with Electric Belis,) will sai from pier No. 42, N. E., foot of Morton-st., as follows:

France, Trudelle, Saturday, Feo. 10, 2p. m. Canada, Frangeul, Saturday, Feb. 24, 2 h. m. Price of pasage in gold (including wine) Pirat cauta, \$110 to \$120, as coording to accommodation, Second, \$72. Steerage Est, with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding and utensits, without extra charge. Steamers marked thus "do not carry steerage passesgers. LOUIS DE BERLIAN, Agent. 55 Broadway, Or W. F., WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Agent for Chicago.

New York and Glasgow:
ETHIOPIA. Jan. 27, 2p m | BOLLVIA, Feb. 10, 2pm
VICTOBIA. Feb. 3, 9 am | ALSATIA, Feb. 17, 8 am
New York to Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry.
Cabins, 805 to 880. Intermediate, 235; steerage, 528.
ELTSIA. Jan. 27, 2p m | ITALIA. Feb. 10, 2p m
Cabins 855, to \$70; Steerage, \$28.
Drafts leaved for any amounts at current rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 96 Washington-st.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS

New York to Queenstown and Liverpool.

HELVETIA...Jan. 3, 8a.m. | ITALY...Jan. 13, 3 p. m.

ENGLAND. Jan. 6, 11 s. m. | QUEEN...Jan. 59, 2p. m.

TO LONSON HERET.

GREECE...Jan. 3, 8a. m. | DENMARK.Jan. 10, 1 p. m.

Cabin passage, 859, 800, and 870 currency. Return

tickets at reduced rates. Steerage tickets, 250, cur
rency. Draits for £1 and puwards on Great Britain and

ireland. Apply to F. B. LARSON, 4 South Clark-st.

STATE LINE. NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN BELFAST, AND LONDONDERSY.
STATE OF INDIANA. Thursday, Jm., 35
STATE OF INDIANA. Thursday, Feb., 1
Gabins, 860, 865 and 570, according to accommodations. Return tickets. \$110 to \$125, currency. Second Cabin, 843, Return Tickets, 880, 865 areage at low-est raics. Apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., General Agents.

J. WARRACK, Manager, 54 Clark-S., Chicago.

North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will, sail every Sate.—
day from Bereimen Fier, foot of Third-St., Hoboltea.
Bases of passage—From New York to Southampton,
London, Havre, and Bremmen, first cabin, 8100; second
cabin, 800, gold; steerage, 800 currency. For freight
or passage apply to 2 Bowling Green, New York. Great Western Steamship Line.

AMERICAN LINE PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL Cabin, intermediate, and steerage passage AT LOWEST RATES. General office, 138 La Salle-st., corner Madison. PATER WHIGHT & SONS, General Agents. CUNARD MAIL LINE

Sailing three times a week to and from British Ports. Lowest Prices. Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago. P. H. DU VEHNET. General Western Agent. WHITE STAR LINE. Carrying the Mail, between NEW YORK and LIV POOL. Apply at Company's office, 120 East holoh-st.

HERSHEY MUSIC HALL, 80, 86 and 87 East Mar

GRAND Inaugural Concert

January 25, 1877. Miss ANNA DRASDIL, the Dist. Controlto, of New York.

This (THURSDAY) Evening.

Admission (including reserved seat), St. Sali-cats begins Friday morning. Jan. 10, at Lyon & Heat Iusic Store, 102 State-st. M'CORMICK HALL.

Farini-Pappenheim Concerts
PRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS,
James, 35 and 27, 1877.

MADAME EUGENIE PAPPENHEIM

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE. LE COMMANDEUR CAZENEUVE

EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and WEDS
DAY and SATURDAY MATINEES,
in his grand
SOIREES OF PRESTIDIGITATION, luding that inscrutable mystery, the DOUBLE INDIAN MAIL.

Matinee entertainments especially arranged to please LADIES AND CHILDREN. GRAND CARNIVAL

North German Society of Chicago (The largest Society in the West),
In NORTH SIDE TURNER HALL Saturday Evening, Jan. 27. '77.
TWO SEPARATE BANDS. Music all the time.
Admission, \$1. Ladies, 50 cents. Reserved seats
had for \$1 st North Side Turner Half.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, LADIES' NIGHT.

Rollin Howard's New Buriesqus, MINERVA; or,
CLOUDLAND UNVEILED Tennessee Jublies Slagers.

Fanny Beane.
Saturday Night, HAROLD HAWE.
Saunday next, only appearance of Miss JENNIE RIGHT, for the Benefat of her Father. H. A. Right. MCVICKER'S THEATRE.

LOUISE POMEROY AS YOU LIKE IT.

Friday. LADY OF LYONS.
Saturday. LOUISE POMEROY Matinee.
Monday—The Peerless Comedienne. MAGGIE
MITCHELL, in her new play. MIGNON. HAVERLY'S THEATRE. MAGUIRE & HAVERLY.....Proprie

FIFTH-AV. THEATRE CO. With the Metropolitan Success, entitled

Jan. 29-THE BERGER FAMILY and SOL HERSHEY MUSIC HALL.

ESSIPOFF RETURN, Jan. 29 & 31. Mme. ANNETTE ESSIPOFF

Miss PALMA, Mons VITEN, Mons. DULCKEN, Will give THERE GRAND CONCERTS, Monday and Wednesday Evenings, Jan. 29 and 31, and SATURDAY MATINEE. Peols.
Admission, \$1; Reserved Seas. \$1.50. Sale of sests Priday, at Lyon & Healy's Music Store.
Steinway Plause used at the Essissel Concerts. EVERY EVENING, AND TUESDAY, PRIDAY, AND SUNDAY AFTERNOONS. ENTIRE NEW COMPANY!

Joe Norton, Harry Brown, The Winnetts, The Bra-hams, John Williams, Marie Sherman, H. Dorr and Son, Lutu Mortimer, Millie Sacksts and Manries Pike, Adrienne Grey, and the entire Company in the Bur-leaque Fra Diavolo. Admission, 2 and 30 cents. WEST SIDE SKATING PARK.
Cor. Ads and Madison-sta, Masquerade Saturday Evening, Jan. 27.
THERE BEAUTIFUL PRIZES.
ST. CLAIR MILLARD is wasted at the Fark.

UNION PARK CONG. CHERCH. THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 25.
Free Lecture by Prof. O. S. Fowler on and Juvenile Culture, commencing at 8 and clowith public examinations. Consultations dat the Palmer House, until Feb. 10 only. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"There is not a dull page between its covers." -- Times, New York. The Galaxy

FOR FEBRUARY NOW READY.

Justin McCarthy's Great Serial Stery begins in this Number.

CONTENTS.

The Administration of Abraham Liucolin. By Glécou Weiles.—Art's Liunitations. By Margaret J. Preston.—Applied Science. A Love Stork in Two Charpers. By Charles Barnard.—The Murder of Margery. By William Wintel.—The Letters of Honore de Haisac. By Henry James. Jr.—The Story of a Lion. By Albert Rhodes.—A Woman's Gifta. By Mary Ainge DeVere.—The Modern Pythia. By S. B. Lees.—Almaschar. 1876. By Bret Harte. Aut. Diabolus. But Biftil. The Taws Story of a Hallucharles.—On Reading. Shakspeare. (Conclusion.) By Richard Grant White.—The Philiter. A Learnd of Kine Astraus's Trus. By Mary B. Dodge.—Miss Missanthrops. By Justin McCarthy.—Drift-Wood. By Philip Quilibet.—Scientific Misscollany.—Ourpent Literature.—Nebnim. By the Editor.

THE GALAXY

BEST AMERICAN MAGAZINE. No Family Can Afford to Do Without Ft. NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE. Price, 35 Ots. per Number, or \$4.00 per Year,

Who would not give \$4.00 for such a Mag-WE PREPAY THE POSTAGE. It can be had with either "Harper's Weekly" or "Bazar" for \$7.50, With "Littell's Living Age" for \$10.50.

SHELDON & COMPANY, 8 Murray-st., N. Y.

WINTER RESORTS WINTER RESORT.

MEDICAL PRESCRIPTION FREE

OD bu.

WAUKER.

FLOUR—Quiet, but firm.

opened Jower, Closed unsettled;

opened Jower, St. 1312; March,

Sild; Fabruar, St. 1312; March,

Com steady; No. 2 451

opened Joseph St. 100

opened Joseph St. 100 8c. Pork, \$16.80 Land-Prime, \$7.10. 50 bris; wheat, 14,000 bg. 200 bris; wheat, 3,300 bg. 14.—FLOUR-Quiet but steady, mily, \$6.75@7.00; low grades

OTTON.

Y GOODS. CROLEUM.

D TIME TABLE EPARTURE OF TRAINS

TOHIGAN BOUTHERN Leave. Arrive.

6:10 a. m. 7:00 p. m.
6:30 a. m. 7:00 p. m.
5:15 c. m. 9:00 a. m.
7:00 p. m. 11:10 a. m.
110:20 p. m. 16:10 a. m. | Leave. | Arrive. Fhr

TRAL RAILEOAD.

nd foot of Twenty-second-st.
andolph-st., near Clark. Leave. | Arrive. 9:40 a. m. 77:30 a. m. 9:30 p. m. 77:30 a. m. 9:30 a. m. 9:30

* 9:30 a. m. * 4:25 p. m. *10:15 a. m. * 4:00 p. m.

8:45 a. m. 4:00 p. m. 4:15 p. m. 4:00 p. m. 6:40 p. m. 6:30 p. m. 6:30 p. m. 5:20 p. m. 5:20 p. m. 10:05 p. m. 4:00 p. m. 10:05 p. m. 4:00 p. m. 10:05 p. m. 4:00 p. m.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Harvard boys had an informal reu at Kinsley's last night. Dr. C. G. led, and the boys had a good time. ve, the prestidigitateur, created quite ust evening at the New Chicago. His

"can learn the qualifications necessary for tter-carrier to possess and how to get a posi-by applying at the Post-Office.

affice yesterday afternoon, and, in the hope that decision in the Collector's case would be arrived at, immediately adjourned to Monday ternoon at 4 o'clock. th Town Board met in Justice Me

The temperature vesterday, as observed by fanasse, optician, & Madison street (TRIBUNE utilding), was at 8 a. m., 10 degrees; 10 a. m., 3; 12 m., 15; 3 p. m., 17; 8 p. m., 12. Barometer t 8 a. m., 30.39; 8 p. m., 30.50. It was expected that the Executive Commit-tee of the Citizens' Association would have ap-pointed the Cameron, Amberg & Co. Investi-gating Committee yesterday, but a satisfactory list of names could not be had, so that the mat-ter went over till to-day.

A cushion-carom match was announced to be yed at Mansur's room last evening between ker and Hoa, but it fell through because the ler understood that it was to be played in singer's room on Monroe street. In lieu reot Parker and Lon Morris had a series of

armuel B. Lewis was married last even-diss Mollie Fredennick, by the Rev. E. a., at Trinity Episcopal Church. The as attended by her sister, and the groom cousin, Mr. Ed. Lewis. The persons ted to act as ushers were W. Veitch, C. rell, and L. Washington.

esignated to act as ushers were w. Veitch, C. Cottrell, and L. Washington.

Mr. E. T. Pratt, of Milwaukee, whose obituary ras published in the Times not long ago, has urned up at last, and is now in the Paliner louse. Mr. Pratt was supposed to have been cost in the Ashtabula disaster, but from his wn statements it appears that he has been mowed in and delayed in Canada.

The official book of the Lengue was issued resterday by Messrs. A. U. Spalding & Bro., of his city. It is 50 per cent larger than last year, and presents a very neat appearance typographeally. So many changes were made in the ules of the game that it will be almost necessary for every person who attends this year to for every person who attends this year to himself beforehand.

Gen. Lieb's Veterans met last evening in the minal Court room to give some expression on compromise question. Gen. Stiles was extend to be present with a speech, but he did put in an appearance, and, as a consequence, so laden with resolutions did not have a nee to unburden themselves. They admed without doing anything.

"The Way of the World," the book which Mr. Moody promised to the young converts and nquirers, has just been published by F. H. Revell, of this city. It is a neat little volume in paper-cover, containing a treatise on the wangelist's favorite topic, Regeneration; also its thoughts on Bible study, with a preface by dr. Moody. Ten thousand copies have been or-

ared for distribution.

A meeting of the creditors of Levy Brothers, holesale dealers in notions and fancy goods, of its city, was held in New York Saturday. Mr. rederick Lewis, who had been sent to Chicago the creditors to investigate the affairs of the m, reported that the liabilities amounted to 0,000 and the assets to \$27,000. He recomended the acceptance of an offer to pay 25 nts on the dollar in notes running three and a months, and it was unanimously decided to capt the compromise.

SCARLET FEVER, ETC.

TO PRISICIANS, ting with some of the officers of the cal Press Association, it has been o issue a call to the physicians of cet at the Pacific Hotel Thursday age to meet at the Facinc Hotel Thursday ling, Jan. 25, in response to a request from Health Commissioner, for the purpose of de-ng upon some uniform plan of procedure not the epidemic of scarlet fever and diphthe-low prevalent in Chicago. While it is regret-that the Health Commissioner, of all persons hicago, manifests an utter incompetency at time to fuill the extremely important obligafuifil the extremely important obliga-ing upon him, and has, up to this time, greetion to the general public such as ave made weeks ago, it is now sincere-at all regular physicians who can pos-will strain a point, if need be, to attend g. J. H. ETHERIDGE, lary Chicago Medical Press Association. VESTERN WRAPPING AND ROOPING

PAPER ASSOCIATION
held its annual convention yesterday at the
Sherman House, at which the following paper
factories were represented: Council Bluffs by
Charles Hendrie; Milan (IiI.) Parer Company
by G. M. Dickson and R. P. Dart; Iowa City
Mills by N. S. Close; Smith Bros. Mills of Tecumseh, Mich., by Mr. Smith; Lockland (O.)

by G. M. Dickson and R. F. Dari, Iowa Chy Mills by N. S. Close; Smith Bros. Mills of Tecumsch, Mich., by Mr. Smith; Lockland (O.) Mills by N. S. Close; Smith Bros. Mills of Tecumsch, Mich., by Mr. Smith; Lockland (O.) Mills by George Tangerman; Middletown (O.) Mills, by W. B. Oglesby; Republican Printing Company of Springfield, by Mr. Hastings; Haldeman Paper Company of Lockland, O., by J. C. Richardson; Elmwood (Ill.) Mills, by H. P. Tracey; Sparta (Wis.) Mills, by O. J. Newton; Friend & Fox Paper Company of Cincinnati, by G. H. Friend; Quincy (Ill.) Mills, by Don A. Salyer; Northwest Paper Company of Chicago, by J. C. Newcomb; Rhodes, Utter & Co., Rockford, Ill., by Mr. Rhodes.

Palmer House-S. Waterman, Pittsburg; M. B. Gould, New York; C. W. Rundall, Cincinnati; Gen. G. N. Littlefield, U. S. A.; D. E. Bailey, Buffalo; C. E. Stickney, Boston; Gen. W. N. Crane, Texas; M. D. Clark, Little Rock; the Hon. A. R. Tungall, Washington; the Hon. Samuel Garrett, Massachusetts; G. F. Fowler, Iowa; John A. Parsona, Detroit; W. W. Northrup, Indianapolis; George W. Quintard, New York; M. Parsona, Detroit; W. W. W. Northrup, Indianapolis; George W. Quintard, New York; H. C. Davis, Philadelphia; J. B. Weed, New York; H. C. Davis, Philadelphia; J. B. Weed, New York; H. C. Davis, Philadelphia; J. B. Weed, New York; H. C. Davis, Philadelphia; J. H. Smith, Quincy; the Rev. Shepherd Wells. St. Louis. Sherman House—A. C. Dart, Rock Island; W. A. Palmer, Akron, O.; the Hen. W. P. Clough, St. Paul; Thomas Blakely, Philadelphia; William Young, Milwaukee; E. L. Gould, San Francisco: Don A. Salyer, Valparaiso; F. N. Finney, Feoria. Grand Pacific—E. J. Harris, St. Louis Republican: J. S. Marcy, New York; Mrs. Seen. Crook and Col. Roydel, U. S. A.; J. W. Boeler, Pennsylvania; W. B. Hubbard, Salt Lake City; A. J. Aikens, Ecening Wisconsin, Milwaukee.

THE CITY NATIONAL.

ANOTHER MEETING OF THE CREDITORS
of the City National Bank was held in the clubroom of the Tremont House last evening. The
object was to learn whether the opposition to
the offered compromise had abated. It will be
remembered that the offer is 50 per cent in cash,
50 per cent in secured bonds, and 20 per cent in
real estate. H. S. Austin presided, and there
were twenty present.

were twenty present.

Mr. Patterson said that he had felt that the ir. Patterson said that he had felt that the position was largely in the interest of the ckholders, but, having investigated the matconsiderably, he had made up his mind to a it, since it was the best that could be seed. He thought a circular should be sent und to the dissatisfied creditors, explaining situation.

around to the dissatisfied creditors, explaining the situation.

Mr. McHenry, who had come 450 miles to attend, said that he had been in correspondence with several of the lows creditors, and all had retused to sign, since they thought there was money in the agreement for the stockholders or some other people. If all did not sign, nothing could be done. The obstinate men did not come to the meetings. Most of them had but small claims, and expected probably to be bought off.

A. L. Coe remarked that out of 600 creditors all but 145 had signed the agreement.

R. S. Cox thought the country creditors as a general rule would be manageable. If the matter was properly presented to those who still held out, all would probably sign it. People having about \$75,000 had not signed. The only really responsible men among the Directors were Mr. E. H. Reed and R. H. Gammon, the lorner owning \$5,000 worth of stock and the latter \$50,000.

n said if things went along in ourse of litigation, they would its on the dollar. The proposi-better than that. Things would ad of better. If the compromise tier might be tied up in the tars. Nowadays 50 cents was big

favored the procuring of judgment against all the stockholders and holding it over them.

Mr. Cox remarked that the 20 per cent in real estate could be taken by the creditors, independently of the Trustees, and managed by them, getting titles to it of course.

The Chairman read over a list of the real estate, and the general opinion seemed to be that the value stated was not excessive.

Mr. Coulton said that Mr. Coolbaugh, the attorney, would doubtless appoint such Trustees as the creditors desired.

The sense of the meeting was then taken as to the advisability of accepting the proposition, only one voted in the negative, Mr. Albro declining to vote.

only one voted in the negative, Mr. Aibro deciling to vote.

The Chairman said all were aware that unless all were agreed nothing could be done. If the offer were not accepted the bank-officers were under no turther obligations, and were released from their proposition. It seemed to him that every one interested ought not only to understand the position in which by opposition he placed all the creditors of the bank, but to consider his own interests. He was largely interested, and thought it better to accept than let the thing run on. He did not see that he would be punishing any one who deserved punishment by standing out, but he conceived he would be punishing himself and those interested with him.

him.

Mr. Coulton suggested that the creditors request the Comptroller to allow the Receiver to make an arrangement with Mrs. Reed by which he could acquire for the creditors the other fourth interest in the bank-building and lot. He made a motion to that effect—all of her liability and indebtedness to the bank to be deducted from the price.

Mr. Cox said the price was about \$45,000. Her stock liability was \$30,000.

Mr. Tubbs remarked that those who were holding back were probably doing so because they had not informed themselves as to the true condition of affairs. hey had not informed themselves as to the rue condition of affairs.

Mr. Parker, who had voted against the set

Mr. Parker, who had voted against the settlement, at this juncture got up and said he would withdraw his negative vote. This maie the expression unanimous. [Applause.] The motion of Mr. Coulton was adopted. On motion of Mr. Aliro, the Receiver was authorized to go to Washington and request more latitude from the Comptroller in extending and securing claims of the bank against individuals, when due.

when due.

The following were appointed to procure the signatures of the city creditors to the power of attorney: John Johnson, Jr., Henri Guerdon, Thomas Parker, L. Patterson, Robert Meadercroft, E. Hopkins, and M. S. Kingsland; and the following to secure those of the country creditors: H. H. Camp, of Milwaukee; W. A. McHerry, Denison, Ia.; and C. H. Allen, of Gliman, Ill. nan, Ill. The meeting then adjourned.

OBITUARY. THE "COURIER."

Died, in this city, Jan. 24, 1877, the Chicago Courier, aged 3 years, of a prolonged attack of intermittent fever. Funeral to-day at 10:30

Courier, aged 3 years, of a prolonged attack of intermittent fever. Funeral to-day at 10:30 from the residence in S. P. Rounds' building, on Monroe street, thence by wagon-loads to the Sheriff's office. No wake. The death was a thing much to be mourned. It happened in this wise: The Courier was weak from its birth. It had never enjoyed that tender yet strong nursing which is so essential to the proper growth of all things, and it never developed into a strong and healthy child. Frequent changes in diet, training, and treatment gave it that unstable and unsatisfactory character which shut it off forever from successful development, and kept it stunted and weak-minded. Constant forcing increased its weakness till at longth a consultation of doctors was held, and as a last resort it was decided that one more physician should try his skill. That physician was found and set to work. He struggled manfully, but the patient's life-blood had been sapped, and yesterday it breathed its last. It is comforting to state that it was at the demise surrounded by all the members of its family. They will be the chief and only mourners. A decent burial has been provided. Some months before the Presidential campaign a fresh supply of life was infused into the Courier's veins from S. J. Tilden's barrel of money, but that life expired with the last ray of hope for Tilden's inauguration. Set adrift upon its own resources, the paper was advertised for sale. A gentleman named Yeager raised the wind and manued the wheel. That was about one month ago. Mr. Yeager had assurances of support, but the support came not, and the Courier was obliged to yield to the storms. It was intended to run the sheet as an insurance journal, but that project failed, probably for the want of the aforesaid support.

The employes were notified vesterday that their services were no longer needed, and it was announced that the paper was busted. Editions will be issued till the last advertisement shall have been published the agreed number of times, and then the C

THE CITY-HALL.

The water-rents collected yesterday amounted to \$2,883.

The Comptroller yesterday issued a time warrant for \$3,000, and received the cash therefor. three summonses have been issued for the ap-pearance of as many proprietors of billiard-halls which have no licenses.

The Building-Superintendent's secretary is preparing a report of the recent inspection of public halls and concert-rooms. The report will cover the cases of about forty-fire such halls. The Department of Public Works issued a final estimate of \$567 yesterday to McKechnic & Towers for carpentry work at the West-Side Pumping-Works, and an estimate of \$387 to James Kincaid for work on the substructure of the Milwankee avenue viaduct.

Four of the Bridgeport packing-houses have been closed for the scason and intend to put in some kind of stench-consuming invention before they shall again commence operations. This avowed intention is pleasing to the Health Department officials, who have for a long time been trying to effect this improvement.

been trying to effect this improvement.

Dr. T. C. Duncan, President of the Homeopathic fraternity of this city, has written to Health-Commissioner Wright that he heartily approves of the suggestion that a meeting of physicians of all schools be held for the general diffusion of information in regard to the best means and agencies to be used to stop the fearful ravages of diphtheria and scarlet fever. Mr. Wright has also received a similar letter from Dr. Charles W. Earle. If it be found that there can be obtained an attendance large enough to insure some practical benefit from a meeting such as is proposed a call will be issued.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

Judge Wallace is again on the sick-list. Nothing was done in the Criminal Court yes-

The Jaff yesterday had 260 inmates—a greater number than at any other one time for over a

The North Chicago Collector will make his first levy to-day. The amount involved, or to be secured, is \$24, and the party to be levied on is a banker. The Clerk to the County Board was yesterday notified to clean the snow and ice off the side-walk around the Court-House square. The understanding arrived at was that the city should do the work and send in its bill.

In the County Court yesterday, the will of Peter Crawford was admitted to probate, and Hiram P. and John Crawford were appointed executors. The estate is valued at \$30,000. The substance of the will has already been given. Commissioner Holden has not yet amounced the committee to investigate the charges against Cameron, Amberg & Co. The Committee to investigate Hogan's bills has not yet fixed upon the time when it will commence work.

While investigations are the order of the day the inquiry is getting pretty general as to how much it cost to get the contract for supplying the columns and pilasters for the new Court-House. There are a variety of rumors on the subject, but as yet no facts to the to.

The Commissioners were all away vesterious.

The Commissioners were all away yesterday— aome at the Hospital and some at the County Farm. An investigation into the management of affairs at the Insanc Asylum is among the probabilities, and the Committee on Public Charities think there is nothing like being ready for it.

Yesterday was the day set apart for a further examination into the alleged frauds in connection with the printing of the Board proceedings last year, but the members of the Printing Committee managed to be conveniently absent. The Committee throughout has manifested a disposition to do nothing, and is evidently airaid to face the facts.

disposition to do nothing, and is evidently airaid to face the facts.

Sheriff Kern, to accommodate the attorneys, has made an arrangement with the Clerks of the Circuit and Superior Courts by which summoness can be left with them when the fees are paid in advance. He will see that they are conveyed to his office twice a day. The attorneys cannot fall to appreciate the convenience the arrangement will be to them.

Warden McLaughlin, of the Hospital, said during the McClever investigation Tuesday that

d the Hospital the year previous.

Intly meant to say that he had purchased
olat, the contractor, up to the time of
it indicted, for it is well known that he
ey never had a contract with the county.

Some time ago a conference was held between the Sheriff and a committee from the Bar Association, in which the latter demanded the appointment of special deputies, etc., or a return to the old system which was fraught with so much evil. The Sheriff has partially acceded to the demand, and is now ready to appoint special deputies upon the filing of the proper bond. These Deputies, when appointed, will be authorized to serve all summonses except in divorce smits.

suits.

The Grand Jury disposed yesterday of all the cases that had been made ready, and heard a complaint from Mr. Baker, a Post reporter, against Detective Rickey, Langley, Greenwald, and Kennedy. Baker's watch and chain were stolen from his room some weeks ago, and to get the watch back he paid \$50. The substance of the complaint has already been given. Other witnesses are to be examined. "Diamond Joe" will to-day lodge complaint against "Coffee John," based on their recent dealings in diamonds, in the hope of having him indicted.

The city editor of the Staats-Zeitung waited on Gen. Lieb yesterday, and demanded to see and make copies of the bills of Cameron, Amberg & Co., and met with the same fate that the reporter had the day previous in a demand on John Comiskey. The ground upon which the objection to the bills being seen was made was that an investigation had been ordered in on John Comiskey. The ground upon when the objection to the bills being seen was made was that an investigation had been ordered in the matter, and that the Staats-Zeitung had already, in an examination of the bills, distorted the facts. Lieb finally consented to furnish certified copies of the bills if the paper would pay for the same, and in this way the matter was settled.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A meeting of the Mexican Veteran Associa tion will be held at the Sherman House Club-Rooms this evening at 8 o'clock. All who wish to be entertained, and at the

am who wish to be entertained, and at the same time aid the good work of the Chicago Woman's Christian Temperance Union, will go to the Tabernacle and hear John B. Gough to-night. Subject: "Blinders." An amateur "Soirce Magique" will be given Tuesday evening at Standard Hall, corner of Michigan avenue and Thirteenth street. The proceeds will be distributed to various charities through the Pastoral Aid Society of Trinity Charch.

The Rev. Dr. Mitchell, of the First Presby-terian Church, will lecture in the Chapel of the Presbyterian Seminary, 1060 North Halsted street, Thursday evening, Feb. 1, at a quarter to 8 o'clock, instead of on the 25th inst., as pre-

Dr. Albert Beebe will deliver the fifth lecture in the "Afternoon Course" at the Chicago Homeopathic College, corner of Michigan avenue and Van Buren street, Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Subject: "Physical Perfection," or the causes and prevention of deformities. Ladies are especially invited.

Duties at the East requiring ber departure, Miss Willard is to leave the W. C. T. U., and a meeting for the election of a new President is to be held at 10 a. m. to-morrow in Room 3, No. 148 Madison street. Also at 3 p. m. of the same day, a farewell meeting in connection with the regular daily Gospel temperence meeting in Lower Farwell Hall. All who are or have been connected with the Union are invited to be

present.

Messra. John B. Drake & Co., the enterprisng proprietors of the Grand Pacific, will give
one of their justly-famed extra dinners Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock to the guests of the
house and others. A large number of invitations have been issued, and the affair will no
doubt be in thorough keeping with the dinners
of a similar character which have preceded it.
After dinner there will be a hop for the further
entertainment of those present.

After dinner there will be a hop for the further entertainment of those present.

S. H. Peabody, Esq., Secretary of the Academy of Sciences, will deliver the eighth regular lecture in the Social Course of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, this evening at 8 o'clock, in the lower lecture-room of the college building, 287 to 291 Cottage Grove avenue. Subject: "Entomology, a Physician's Recreation." The lecture will be profusely illustrated and of general interest. These lectures are free to the public, who are cordially invited to attend.

CRIMINAL.

John Reilley, for the larceny of some "duds" from the Mueller House, on State street, was run into the Armory last evening by Officer J. P. Nelson.

Thomas Edwards, wanted by Detective Long for the larceny of several sets of harness, was arrested last evening by Detective Rickey, and was locked up at the Madison Street Stati Jacob Shane and Joseph Magee were locked up on the West Side yesterday by Officer Dan Hogan, who claims that they are the boys who burglarized a cigar store at No. 55 Hals street of \$100 worth of goods about a week ago. Officer Casey, of the West Twelfth Street Station, arrested Anton Loebstein, a salesman Station, arrested Anton Locoscient, a salesman in the employ of A. Homer, dry-goods dealer at No. 237 Blue Island avenue, who has been peculating goods from the store. In all about \$200 worth is missing, \$100 of which has already been recovered from various places by the police.

John Edelmann was found by Officer Aldrich marching down Clark street with a harness. He was taken in on suspicion, and shortly after came a telegram from the Twenty-second Street Station to the effect that Edelmann had stolen a harness and other traps from Wustrom's butcher shop on the corner of Euriteenth attention

a harness and other traps from Wustrom's butcher shop on the corner of Eighteenth street and Wabash avenue.

At 6:30 last evening, John King and two other equally notorious m n made an effort to bunko the greenest-looking Granger that ever was seen out of \$340. The greeny, whose name is A. C. Atkins, halls from Blue Jeans' district, and was just about to deliver up when an officer interposed in his behalf. King was booked at the Armory, but his companions temporarily escaped the clutches of the law.

L. D. Nicholson, a well-dressed young man.

escaped the clutches of the law.

L. D. Nicholson, a well-dressed young man, who has for about two weeks plaied the vocation of a meal-burglar at the Palmer House,—hanging around, picking his teeth and slipping for a meal when no one was around,—was yesterday spotted by a young man named May, who does detective work at the hotel above named, and turned over to the clerks, who stripped him of his purple and fine linen, and turned him out into outer darkness.

ed him out into outer darkness.

Cleremont yesterday passed the day quietly and comfortably in the witness-room at the Armory, a much more congenial place than his narrowcell at the Central Station. He was removed because of his sciatica and rheumatism. The "Kid" also remains in quod, his case having been continued to the 30th, in order to give the police a chance to capture that third person, singular, masculine, who, as they say, is responsible for the attempt made to liberate Cleremont. The habeas corpus case will be heard before Judge McAllister at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and should it result in Cleremont regaining his liberty, he will at once be rearrested upon a warrant sworn out for him as a fugitive from justice by the Chambersburg officers, who await his leisure to embark with them for home.

Justice Summerfield yesterday passed just await his leisure to embark with them for home.

Justice Summerfield yesterday passed just sentence upon the following: Joseph Dolan, vagrant, six mouths in the House of Correction; Timothy Hickey, vagrant, thirty days; William Glenn, larcenty af a buffalo robe from George Freidenbach, \$300 to the Criminal Court; Cornelius Tracy, John Bergen, James Riley, James Powers, and William McCormick, larceny of office-fixtures from Henry Stevens, a Bridgeport lumber-dealer, \$10 fine each; John Sullivan, vagrant, three months; Archie Price, larceny, thirty days: Charles Hammer, vagrant, \$300 to the 30th; Mary Murphy, assault with a knife upon Andrew Haberkorn, of Toledo, and William Rush, of Milwaukce, \$300 to the Criminal Court.

William Rush, of Milwaukee, \$300 to the Criminal Court.

The robbery of silver-ware and household goods from the White Block on Fifth avenue still continues to rest heavily upon the minds of the detectives. Yesterday betectives Ryan and Steele arrested Frank Howard and George Barclay upon suspicion of being accessory to the burglary. In connection with this arrest they recovered a large quantity of fine lace curtains in the pawn-shop of L. Andrews, a man doing business on State street, and as suspicion rested upon him as the person who had disposed of a majority of the "swag." he, too, was taken in custody. Out of the \$1,500 worth of goods stolen, the officers have already recovered more than three-fourths. In the evening Detective Gallagher brought in a fellow giving the name of Wally Ritter, who was caught trying to pawn some silver-steel knives at Poppers' pawnshop, No. 368 State street, and he is also thought to have been implicated in the White robbery.

A LAST CHANCE is offered for a few days to purchase fine ready-made clothing at greatly reduced prices below actual cost, at the Assignce's sale 150 State street. Business suits, former price \$30, now RAILROADS.

Meeting of Officers of Land Departments of Land-Grant Roads.

Filling in the Missing Link in the Chicago & Lake Huron Road.

THE RAILBOAD LAND COMMIS-A meeting of the Commissioners and General Ticket Agents of the Land Departments of the various land-grant railroads in this country was held at the Palmer House yesterday for the purpose of devising means to bring about a more uniform mode of transacting the business of the various denartments than has prevailed SIONERS.

the various departments than has prevaile Land Departments were present at the meeting: W. H. Abrams, Texas & Pacific Railroad; John B. Calboun, Iowa Railroad Land Company and Iowa Falls & Sioux City Railroad; Peter

and Iowa Falls & Sioux City Railroad; Peter Daggy, Illinois Central Railroad; O. F. Davis, Union Pacific Railroad; E. C. Davidson, Iowa Lands of Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad; A. L. Dean, St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad; Ruchard Dram, Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad; W. F. Downs, Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad; E. F. Drake, St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad; J. Thomas Essey, St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad; S. J. Gilmore, Kansas Pacific Railroad; Philip S. Harris, Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad; A. S. Johnson, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad; Arthur Gorbam, of the same road; James B. Power, Northern Pacific Railroad; P. R. L. Pierce, Secretary Land Department Grand Rapids & Indiana; A. M. Sommers, Missouri, Kansas & Texas; W. D. Slack, Little Rock & Fort Smith; Herman Trott, First Division St. Paul & Pacific; H. H. Weakley, West Wisconsin; W. L. Webber, Flint & Perc Marquette.

The following Ticket and Passenger Agents of land-grant railroads were also present at the paceting; James D. Brown, Missouri, Kansas &

lady visitors. On making known his errand, the reporter was courteously received by Mr. Ver-brick, who had no objection to show the car but

lady visitors. On making known his errand, the reporter was courteously received by Mr. Verbrick, who had no objection to show the car but had some misgrivings about its being noticed in the papers. The Directors, he said, were very modest men, and disliked notoriety. He hoped their consent would be gained before the publication. The consent from headquarters was reluctantly given with a last admonition to draw it mild.

This is the first car the Directors of this road have had built especially for themselves. It is gotten up for use rather than elaborate display. The car stands on four-wheel trucks, very strong in appearance. The outside dinish is similar to the regular sleepers of the line. It is named "Columbia," and the number is 100. The length of the car is 100 feet, and it is ten feet in width. The platforms are arranged with an iron ralling and a gate with a spring lock, the steps being covered when not in use by a trap, thus forming a roomy balcony, from which a commanding view of the road-bed can be had as the car moves along. The end windows are very large, being forty inches in length by twenty-four inches in width, and set with fine sheet-plate glass. This gives ample opportunity to see the track from the inside of the car when the weather is bad.

The interior of the car is divided into four compartments. Entering from one end one comes into the office or reception room, which is about ten feet square, and is fitted up with a desk and movable easy chairs. Two silverplated student lamps, fastened to each side of the car, will diffuse light for any necessary night work; the usual number of hanging lamps of an improved pattern will furnish light throughout the car. The window shades are so arranged that the car can be made entirely private from outside gaze, and yet have sufficient light for those within. In the partition which separates the office from the next apartment is a clothes closet, and a bed for the porter, formed by a panel-door hung on hinges at the bottom and opening from the top. When

CHICAGO & LAKE HURON.

CHICAGO & LAKE HURON.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Pour Huron, Mich., Jan. 22.—While the completion of the Chicago & Lake Huron and Chicago & Northeastern Railroads as a consolidated through line between Chicago and Port Huron is a fact of sufficient importance to attract considerable attention in Chicago, it is to Port Huron one of the most important events in its history. When, some forty years ago, the State of Michigan projected a line of railroad from the foot of Lake Huron, directly west to Lake Michigan, Chicago had hardly been heard of; and when, more than thirty years later, the first rail was laid on the Port Huron

ding from
ding f

Under these circumstances the consolidation was effected, and it was thought that there would be no great difficulty in raising funds to complete the "missing link." But litization between parties interested in the Peninsular and the managers of the consolidated line delayed matters somewhat, and, when it was thought that everything had been settled, the panic came on, and not a dollar could be raised to complete the road. Subsequently there was a legal fight for the control of the road, but the Port Huron end of the line, represented by Mr. W. L. Bancroft, who had been from the first the manager, was successful, and he was finally confirmed in the Receivership by the United States Court. During this time the financial affairs of the road had been going on from bad to worse, not enough being earned to pay running expenses, and the first-mortrage bonds of the Port Huron & Lake Michigan Company, which originally sold at from 60 to 70 cents on the dollar of their par value, fell to 20 cents, and were not salable at that price, while the bonds of the Peninsular, so far as was known here, had no positive value at all. The bonds of the Port Huron end of the line were mostly owned in Eastern New York, while the Peninsular bonds had been sold in Europe.

The citizens of Port Huron felt a deep interest.

W. F. Down, Cartral Ranch Union Peach of the Remissuir. W. F. Down, Cartral Ranch Union Peach of the Remissuir Pea

The General Superintendents and General Freight Agents of the roads in this city belonging to the Southwestern Railroad Rate Association are all in St. Louis attending to the monthly meeting of the Association. There has been considerable trouble between the various roads during the last month, and the adjustment of these matters will occupy the attention of the meeting. It is the opinion of some of those most concerned in this matter that the difficulties cannot easily be bridged over, and that the combination will some go to pieces.

GREAT GUNS.

More Experiments with the Italian 100-Ton Gun.

Remarkable and Satisfactory Results with "Fossano Progressive Powder."

series, forty-two rounds had been area with various charges, but all exceeding the guarantee of the manufacturers; and that in some cases the guarantee was so overpassed that the Italian Government declared themselves satisfied, and der used throughout the second series was that manufactured expressly by the Italians, and called "progressive powder of Fossano." The result has been higly axisfactory to the scientific designers of the powder, for, though more of it has to be used to give a certain velocity than in the case of English powder, high velocities can be obtained with a very moderate pressure on the interior of the gun. The manufacture of the Fossano powder is peculiar. After passing through the first stages of manufacture, and being brought to the condition of "meal-powder," it is pressed into cakes which have a density of 1.79. The cake is then broken up into irregular grains of about an eighth to a quarter of an inch in thickness. The grains are then mixed with a certain quantity of fine-grain powder, and the whole mass is pressed into a cake which has a density of 1.778. This second cake is then broken up into tolerably regular pieces about two and one-eighth inches square by one and three-quarters thick. These grains, if they can so be called, are, therefore, composed or a number of small pieces with a higher density placed, like the raisins in a plum-pudding, in a sort of conglomerate powder-material of a lower density. The intention of the inventors of this powder was to bring about a condition of affairs in which more gas would be produced in a given time when the powder has been partly burt than at the commencement of its ignition.

On the 14th of Fossano progressive powder, and the usual 2,000-pound Palliser shell against the Cammell Sandwich target, which presents a front twelve-inch plate, then twelve inches of wood, with iron stringers, and behind that a ten-inch plate. This charge was a very small one, and gave a velocity of only 1,050 feet per second. The object of the Committee was to find the actual penetration in different forms of targets under conditions which would prevent the commenter penetration in different forms of targets under conditions which would prevent the commenter penetration of the structure. For

second. The object of the Committee was to find the actual penetration in different forms of targets under conditions which would prevent the complete penetration of the structure, for the previous experiments had shown that to fire the full charges would in every case be to ruis the target, and prevent anything like judgment of comparative results as far as penetration was concerned. The shell passed through the first plate and cracked it through from top to bot torm, passed through the wooden interior, and tom, passed through the wooden is entered 6.8 inches into the second base of the shell broke up and the was starred. Judging from past c with gun-cotton shells, the Italian consider that, had this shell been consider that, and this shell been consider that, and this shell been consider that the shell been considered that the shell been considered the shell been considered that the shell been considered the shell been considered that the shell been co

was starred. Judging from past experiments with gun-cotton shells, the Italian Committee consider that, had this shell been loaded, it would have completely blown off the front plate. As it was, the skin of the ship was cracked, and a vertical iron beam behind was considerably doubled up.

The gun was then loaded for the forty-fourth round, the charge and projectile being precisely similar to those used in the preceding round. This time the target was of the same dimensions as that used in the old experiments, but with a Brown's solid plate twenty-two inches thick. The sea was rough, and the pontoon moved visibly after the gun was laid, so that the shell, instead of striking the point aimed at, bit the plate on its lower edge and broke into several pieces, which were deflected downwards and made a hole in the ground about vix feet or eight feet deep in a slanting direction unger the target. Though lost for the immediate object of the experiment, this round was of great interest, for it showed that a shell striking the edge of the narrow belt of armor, which will soon be all that ships can afford to carry, will tear through the bottom of the vessel with force enough to pierce engine-rooms and bodiers, and hass out below the water-line on the other

will the Satiana Valley, and with Chisago or the core of the content of the content of the Canada Southern the Eastern railroof the Canada Southern the Eastern Richigan that has breefooter been monopolized by Delivoit. Already Foot Huron merchants are send-doubt trace of other points on the line. By the way of Finis it also gives you a new route to the Theorem the Eastern railroof the Canada Southern the through iron, that fired at the Brown plate penetrated only 15.6 inches of iron and no wood. Taken in conjunction with the possible use of gun-cotton shells, this round would appear to establish conclusively the fact that targets composed of moderately-thick iron plates placed in layers alternately with 100d, such as that now under trial at Shoeburyness, do not at all approach in strength the asme thickness of iron disposed in one solid plate on the front of the structure. Round 49 was fired with 180 kilog. (400 pounds) of progressive powder, representing what is for the present the full service charge of the 100-ton gun. The velocity of the projectile

on of the plate

desired when a gun of 100 to vorked by three or four me haded, and fired in less the

SCARLET FEVER. CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Not w

THE GALES OF ARAM

Friends are invited.

LINDSAY—Of diphtheria, Sunday events
21, at 321 West Congress street, Robbis
infant son of William C. and Annie M. L.
iged 4 years, 5 months, and 22 days.

FOSTER—Sunday morning, Jan. 21, at 8
Vashington street, Stella E. Foster,
cars, of consumption. Rochester (N. Y.) and Milwankes (F) New York and Cork (Ireland)

230 Haron street.

OSBORN—Jan. 24, 1877, at the resident son-in-law, Oliver W. Barrett, 107 avenue, Maria L., wife of the Hon. S. S. of Painesville, O., in her 73d year.

Services at 107 Calumet avenue Friday,

AUCTION SALES. Friday's Sale, Jan. 28, at 9:30 LARGE GENERAL SALE

FURNITURE. Carpets, Stoves,

Household Gest,
Pianos, General Merchandise,
Office Furniture, Etc., Ing.

Frames, Mondding, etc., etc.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Agen

Gardner House

The Largest Sale of all First-Class

MONDAY MORNING, Jan. 29, at 10 other At Hotel, cor. Michigan-av. & Jackson-Elegantly Furnished Rote, 12,000 YDS. BRUSSELS CARPERS,

50 SUITS BOOMS, 160 Sleeping and Guest Rooms, Ladier Parks, Club Room, and Dining Rooms, All Furnished in the best manner; Mattresses, Spring Bods, PIER & MANTEL MIRROR Piano, Billiard Tables, Chandeliers and out the house, Office Furniture, her and Bar Outfit. KITCHEN AND LAUNDEL Plated Ware, Orockery, 20.

A Magnificent Double French China by Set, Marcon and Gold, used but a times, as good as new LILISON, POMEBOY & CO. LILISON, POMEBOY & CO. Auction.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. BUTTERS & CO.'S Regular Trade DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, CLOTHING, SILKS-DRESS GOODS, SILK HDEFS, NOTIONS, EMBROIDERED SILK

THURSDAY MORNING, Jan. 25, at 10 o'c. second floor, 118 and 120 Wabash-av-By JAS. P. McNAMARA & Bankrupt Stock Boots and Shoes of All This (THURSDAY) morning, No reserve JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Att

EUPEON. EUPEO By all Druggista.

VOLUME XXX Store 116 South

Store 120 South TO REN

s have a large stock,

GOSPEL ME IN THE TABERNAC Sunday, Jan. 28, at WHITTLE and ST Subject--" REDEMP "MY BEDEEN

PROPOSALS. CONVICT LA power will be furnished.

All process of the furnished to a furnish the furnish must be accompanied with the furnish must be accompanied with the furnish must be accompanied with the furnish must be accompanied to the furnishment of the furn

OLD PAPERS

60 cts. per Hu

Apply at Tribune Counti MOTTLED GERMAN WHEN BUYING -ASE FOR-PROCTER & GAL Mottled Cer

There is None 1 OR MORE ECONOMICAL POR I PINANCIAL 7 PER CE 7 PER CI

FURS 20 Seal and will be sold at a the lot. These out own well J. S. BARNES & CO., 70 TARKE OF OIL TANKS. OIL TA

AND SHIPP WINTER RES

w and Second-Han guaranteed. ENTERPRI WANTED.

WANTE The control of the land of the